SATURDAY NIGHT

ALAN YOUNG IS UP, IS DOWN

by Robert Willett

SHOULD GENERALS ON LOSING SIDE BE HANGED?

by Major-General E. L. M. Burns

JANUARY 26, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 16

10c

IN THIS ISSU

BERMUDA H DAY

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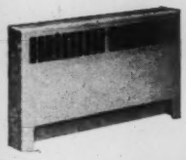

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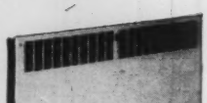

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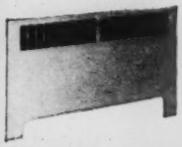

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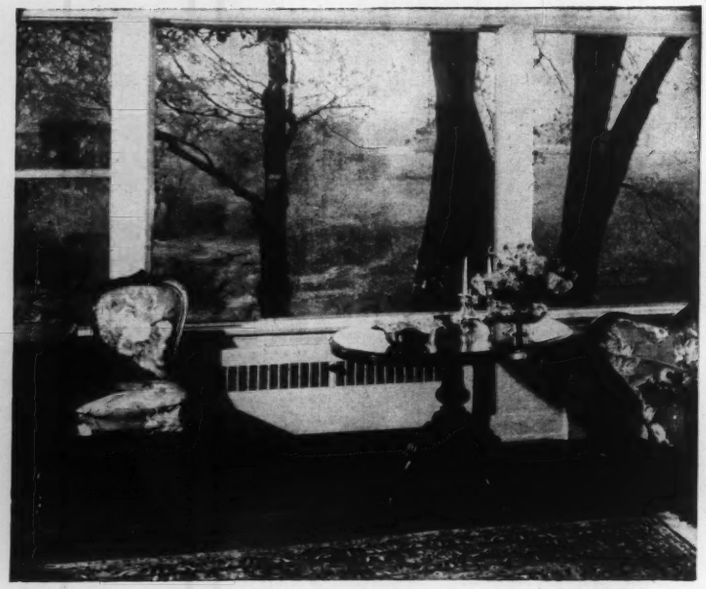

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SATURDAY NIGHT
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LETTERS

Elk or Moose

I AM a little confused by the remark in the last paragraph of your excellent review of the Canadian Oxford Atlas (Dec. 8). "L'Orignal," in the province of Quebec at least, identifies a moose. I do not know of an elk being found anywhere in the province. The elk is indigenous to central Europe, and Southern Germany and Austria.

Montreal, Que. R. J. BEAUMONT

■ *Correct. The French "l'orignal" translates both elk and moose, but in North America the animal referred to must be a moose. The two are closely similar, but the elk is slightly smaller. Harrap's French dictionary, on which we relied, appears to have got the names reversed; it gives for "orignal" the meanings "moose, (Canadian) elk."*

Cheers and Groans

I CHEERED when I read Michael Barkway's article in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT about Canada's love for the Royal Family. But I groaned when I read Mr. Flaherty's article about people taking for granted that our next Governor General would be a Canadian.

Is it any way to display our love for our Royal Family if we, as soon as the Princess leaves our shore, turn around and appoint a Canadian Governor General? No matter how great or good a Canadian, he would be appointed by the Government in power, and I do not see how it would be possible for politics not to enter into the choice.

Toronto LUCILLE M. H. HOSKINS

Dec. 15 Issue

AS A LONG-TERM reader of your most interesting weekly, it is a pleasure to write and tell you that I cannot remember an issue which pleased and held my attention longer than that of Dec. 15.

While most of the issue had an interesting political slant, the other features were bright and readable. A well-balanced holiday issue of a thought-provoking publication. . .

May your following increase!

Toronto, Ont. S. WADHAMS

University Conductor

I SHOULD like to correct the statement made in *People* (Nov. 24) that Hans Gruber was the only student to conduct the University of Toronto Orchestra. John Weinzweig organized the Orchestra in 1934 and conducted it until 1937, while he was a student at the University.

Toronto, Ont. WILLIAM E. TOYE

Music Extension Lectures

IN YOUR issue Nov. 17 you say that Jocelyn Rogers is now Extension Lecturer in Music "the first of its kind in western Canada." We have had Music lectures in the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia for several years. Lectures by Dr. Ida Halperin and Prof. Harry Adaskin have been very popular.

Vancouver, BC L. M. ROBINSON

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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CONTENTS

FEATURES

HOW CHURCHILL SEES CANADA	Michael Barkway	2
COMMON URGE OF MANKIND	B. K. Sandwell	3
GRAFT, CORRUPTION AND THE DEMOCRATS	L. L. L. Golden	7
ALAN YOUNG IS UP, IS DOWN	Robert Willett	8
SHOULD LOSING GENERALS BE HANGED?	Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns	10
ENTER DE GAULLE?	Willson Woodside	11
MYSTERY OF THE FARMERS' INCOME TAX	Michael Barkway	13
MORE EASING OF BUSINESS CURBS?	P. M. Richards	15
BERMUDA HOLIDAY	Bernice Coffey and Ken Roberts	20-28
MARRIAGE BLUEPRINTS FOR TODAY'S YOUTH	Margaret Ness	32
EVERYONE'S SO WONDERFUL	Mary Lowrey Ross	35

DEPARTMENTS

Books	30	Letters	IFC
Business	13	Lighter Side	35
Business Comment	15	Ottawa View	2
Crosswords	19	People	IBC
Editorials	4	World Affairs	11
Films	12	World of Women	32

BEHIND THE SCENES

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE tells of the optimistic change in outlook a bad heart brought to CARLYLE ALLISON, editor of *The Winnipeg Tribune*. He found that his former more strenuous activities have been replaced by less active, but more rewarding, occupations, and a new philosophy and a new grip on the real meaning of life . . . British Columbia's boom will continue well into 1952, says STUART KEATE, publisher of *The Victoria Daily Times*. New ventures will pour millions of dollars into the province this year . . . North Africa is becoming more and more important as a site for Western air bases. With Arab nationalism growing in Libya and French North Africa, it is time to try for a compromise with nationalist leaders, before it is too late . . . A report on the famous Canadian dancing husband-and-wife team, ALAN and BLANCHE LUND, touring Canada this month . . . Young women who want to get married should go west, advises MARGARET ECKER FRANCIS. She has facts and figures to show that the west is where the eligible young men are, and they're looking for wives. And what's more, they're prosperous!

COVER: Bermuda is almost as well-known as Niagara Falls as a resort for honeymooners. Apparently the Islands leave the newlyweds with happy memories, because SN's team was told by several older visitors that the glowing reports brought back by "the children" had induced them to come there for a visit, too. Typical of the tanned, happy-looking young people who dash about the Island on bicycles in pairs or coveys, who swim, dance and live carefree days, are the honeymooners on our cover. They were photographed at The Reefs, a cabana colony built on three levels above the beach seen in the lower right hand corner.—*Photo by Ken Roberts.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

HOW CHURCHILL SEES CANADA

by Michael Barkway

ALL OF US Ottawa reporters will remember proudly the occasion when Winston Churchill came up to the lounge of the Parliamentary Press Gallery and accepted an honorary membership. The speech he made to us was a small gem compounded of wit and sharp sincerity.

There were tears in the old man's eyes as he talked about what the Commonwealth meant to the world. He called it the "Empire" and then broke off to say: "Oh, dear, have I used a naughty word?"

"All our peoples," he said, "have a certain dignity about them which enables us to hold our own even with people who may be richer." He would always follow what happened in the Canadian Parliament, because "what happens here has an influence over all who care for freedom and truth."

This settled all the idle speculation about why Churchill had come to Ottawa. To him personal and close links with the Commonwealth Governments are as important as close links with the United States. There was certainly less conflict and misunderstanding to sort out here than in Washington, but Churchill of all people could not leave out a Commonwealth country while on this side of the Atlantic.

Among the many arts Churchill has mastered, one is clearly the art of conserving his own energy. If you see him "out of action," he sits slumped in his chair, looking very worn and old. But when the time comes for action — whether it's to say a few words or to wave at a crowd—he snaps back into his old form. His day is planned to the same end: the long mornings in bed when he reads and dictates; the ample lunch when he scintillates; then the long afternoon sleep and the vigorous evening.

He doesn't now carry through the mass of detail that he used to get into. During the Washington talks he made an opening statement on each subject; President Truman made a shorter statement; then it was left to others to work it out. But the whole business depended on the will to agree which probably only Churchill could have inspired. He told the Americans frankly and eloquently and often that they were the leaders of the free world, that he was glad to have them so, and that they were doing a magnificent job. This is something which you can say with some effect if you happen to be regarded as the greatest man in the world, and if you are fully conscious—as Churchill is—of being so.

Arms Aid Decision

WHILE Churchill was in bed at Government House, the Canadian Cabinet met in the East Block and settled its answer to NATO's "Wise Men." It was settled quite quickly at a meeting on the Saturday morning. Now Douglas C. Abbott has to defend it at a meeting of the NATO Finance Ministers in Paris on January 29.

The Government is rejecting the request for economic aid in the way of raw materials. It is rejecting the suggestion for any increase in the proposed defence budget. It is accepting some minor military recommendations. It is making some rather vague promises about a possible increase in arms aid later in the year.

The defence estimate, offered to the "Three Wise Men" in December, is to stand: it is a total of something over $2 billion, of which $228 million is for mutual aid.

This is a big increase, because this year we shall not manage to spend much more than $1,400 million out of the $1,700 million voted. The question is whether production can be brought along fast enough to spend the new estimate. But the Cabinet is resolved to try. It is also making provision—and this is the only substantial concession to NATO's Wise Men —to divert more of the new production to our Allies if certain conditions are fulfilled as the year rolls on. One of these is the increased supply of materials and components from the U.S.

But the main decision is that the civilian economy is not to be pinched any tighter and the overall total is not to be increased beyond what was already planned. If we do find any more for Allies, it will be a diversion and not an increase of expenditure, and it will be finished arms not raw materials.

British Facing Real Cuts

DOUGLAS ABBOTT and his officials have been hearing some welcome news at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in London. At last R. A. Butler is leading the sterling countries of the Commonwealth into brave and fundamental ways of tackling their balance of payments problem.

The first announcement of import cuts was merely a first-aid emergency device. Reserves were running out so fast that something had to be done at once. The British are in a situation where effective long-term measures cannot produce immediate results: nor can immediate measures produce effective long-term results.

There's no doubt of R. A. Butler's determination to get to the root of the British problems. The only questions are how much he can get away with politically, and how far the other sterling countries will follow suit.

The Sterling area's recurrent financial crises will not be avoided until each of the sterling countries takes drastic measures to tackle its own inflation. That means vigorous deflationary domestic policies. We've had a small taste of them here—high taxes, credit controls, budget surpluses, reduced consumer demand. We haven't liked them much. The British will have to follow the same road, but take it much farther. From our own very mild experience you can judge how popular the dose is going to be.

"IMPROVEMENT FACTOR"

COMMON URGE OF MANKIND

by B. K. Sandwell

THAT WAS an interesting suggestion in the minority report of the conciliation board in the Toronto Transportation Commission case, that regardless of any other considerations the employees of the system were entitled to an "improvement factor" which the minority member rated as three cents an hour per annum retroactive over 1949-50-51.

This "improvement factor" is conceived by Mr. Orliffe, the minority member, as something that would constitute "an increase in the economic or financial position of the employees", and by refusing it the majority members had refused to give "a single expression of sympathy for the efforts of the employees to raise their standard of living, something which is a common urge of all mankind."

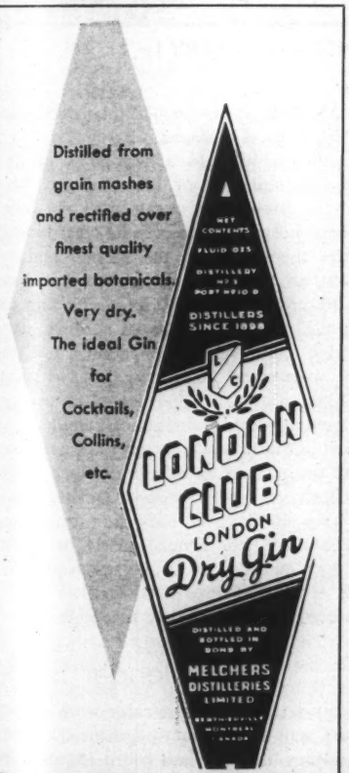
There was no suggestion in Mr. Orliffe's report that the employees or indeed anybody else had done anything to reduce the cost or improve the quality of the transportation which is what the Commission produces and sells. There was no hint that either through increased efficiency on the part of the employees or improved management on the part of the Commission there had been any increase in the surplus earnings of the business. There was no hint of any profits available for distribution in the form of an "improvement factor" for the workers. There ought, however, in Mr. Orliffe's view, to be an improvement factor, and the one place out of which it can come is the pockets of the buyers of transportation, the users of the TTC streetcars and buses; it is therefore the duty of the buyers of transportation to provide out of their own pockets the wherewithal for the employees of the TTC to obtain that betterment of the standard of living "which is the common urge of all mankind."

THIS common-urge-of-all-mankind business leaves the present writer extremely chilly. Mr. Orliffe need not have limited it to an "improvement factor". It is a common urge of all mankind to get as much as possible for as little as possible. The present writer suffers from it as much as anybody else; but he has never gone around asking other people to pay him a lot more than the market value of his services because it is the common urge of mankind to get a lot more than the market value. If he has ever asked for an "improvement factor", it was because he felt that time and experience might have made his work more valuable, not because he thought that he and all his fellow workers were automatically entitled to more of the produce of society without doing anything to increase that produce themselves.

The rate at which Mr. Orliffe's improvement factor is estimated to operate—or the rate at which Mr. Orliffe thinks it ought to operate—is about 2 per cent per annum on the current wage, and it applies not on the money value of the wage but on the real value; it is independent of the cost-of-living adjustment. It is of course cumulative and compounding, which means that the wage—not in money but in goods—will double itself in less than forty years, which in turn means that without any regard to what they put into production, all those to whom this principle applies (which probably means merely all workers, for we do not suppose capitalists or management are regarded by Mr. Orliffe as entitled to an improvement factor) will be entitled in forty years to take twice as much out of what is produced.

There are certain industries, mostly of the mass-production type, in which there has in recent years been so great an increase in production per man-hour, as a result of technical improvements and heavy expansion of volume, that it has actually been possible to pay the wage-earners such an improvement, which has come out of what would otherwise have been either very swollen profits to the owners or a substantial reduction in prices to the consumer. The automobile industry, in which capacity-operation can produce enormous savings,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6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EDITORIALS

Conciliation Machinery Needs an Overhaul

THE WHOLE labor picture in Canada has been aggravated by the breakdown of conciliation machinery and a new approach to the problem of mediation is necessary. When both sides realize that the dispute will go to conciliation, there is now a general tendency to throw out the window any pretense of negotiation before conciliation.

Conciliation as now set up involves a long delay before the board, usually headed by a judge, is appointed. There are further delays if the judge is busy. As both management and labor are apt to pick men with experience in conciliation, their appointees are quite often tied up on other conciliation boards, and this adds to the delay. Finally, when the award comes down, the long delay has led to irritation, and the real negotiation starts off when tempers are high.

There is need for redrafting present legislation to speed conciliation so that awards can be made soon after the old wage contract has run out. Management is now placed in the uncertain position of operating for months without knowledge of what the wage scale, which almost invariably is retroactive, will be. This makes conduct of business not only difficult, but often unprofitable. Workers are placed in the same vague budgetary position. They are battling not only for future wages but for retroactive payments which, if large enough, will pay for strike losses.

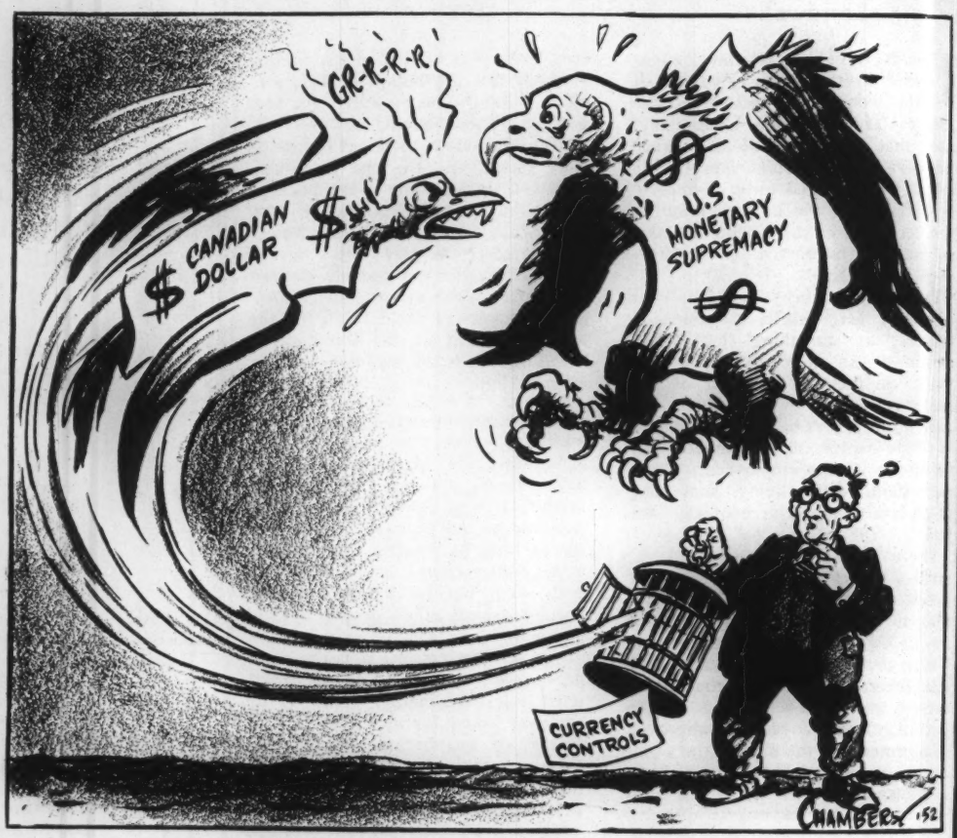
Not only is there a need for a speed-up of conciliation but it is obvious that a wider range of available chairmen for conciliation boards is essential. Creation of mediation panels from which acceptable names could be drawn, would go a long way towards winning back the respect of labor for the conciliation-board machinery.

Public Utilities and Strikes

THE TORONTO street-car strike points to the need for revised labor legislation. As always when men exercise their legal rights and withhold their labor from a public utility, the innocent and seriously injured public demands legislation which would outlaw strikes of the kind. Despite the difficulties which legislation that takes away or reduces the strike weapon always presents, it should not be beyond the capabilities of Canadian legislators to find a formula that protects the public and still provides safeguards for labor in wage bargaining.

The wage position of firemen does not seem to have been hurt by written agreement to accept binding arbitration. The clothing industry has had peaceful industrial relations since mutual agreement set up impartial chairmen in Toronto and Montreal who arbitrate all disputes. And despite the objections first raised, the arbitration Parliament forced upon the railways and the railway unions created a precedent that could be profitably examined.

A legislative answer to the problem is essential. This cannot be reached satisfactorily in the heat of a strike. By calling in labor and management and by carefully working out safeguards, a solution which will protect the public should be reached.



AND HE THOUGHT HE WAS RAISING A CANARY!

No General Election in '52

UNLESS some quite unforeseen issue arises in the summer, you can write off all the talk about an election this year. It's difficult to know where the rumors started, unless it was with James G. Gardiner who would like to get in an election before redistribution reduces seats.

There seems at the moment to be only one chance of an election being held on the pre-census distribution of seats. That would be by accepting "Chubby" Power's bill to refer the problem of redistribution to a commission, which could not possibly report for a year or two. Short of some such manoeuvre, which might suit Mr. Gardiner but would rob British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec of the extra seats to which they will be entitled, redistribution will be tackled by the next session.

As for Prime Minister St. Laurent's plans, they are still his own secret. But it seems a gross misjudgment of this man's character to suppose that great issues of state will be settled according to his convenience, rather than *vice versa*.

Stores and Holidays

THE Montreal municipal bylaw establishing as public holidays various days of obligation of the Roman Catholic Church which have not hitherto been so treated in Montreal, and prohibiting retail commerce on such days, seems to have caused a good deal of controversy. The power of the city government to pass such a bylaw is decidedly doubtful, and has not yet been tested in the courts; and on the feast day of the Blessed Virgin Mary a good many Montreal stores opened their doors and apparently did a good business.

Relations, the Montreal French-language monthly, deplores the behavior of the Catholics who seemingly were among the clients who did business with these stores, but reserves its chief rebuke for the stores themselves on the ground that "a law, a bylaw, so long as it is not abrogated or invalidated by competent authority, is binding on all the citizens." This seems to us a rather dangerous doctrine for universal application. In these days of a widespread tendency for governing bodies, federal, provincial and local, to assume that they have power to do almost anything, a fairly critical attitude towards their assumptions seems to be the part of good citizenship. If the religious majority in the Province of Quebec really desires to have all days of obligation treated as compulsory holidays, there must surely be means by which they can do so in an unquestionable manner. If it requires Provincial legislation, Mr. Duplessis would surely be ready to oblige.

The Calendar Show

THERE is much excellent four-color work among the calendars sent in for our judgment this year, and the tendency is more and more towards the use of Canadian artists and photographers and Canadian process workers, which is all to the good and is one of the things this little annual competition was instituted to promote.

Top award goes this year to Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum, quite a lot of the reason being their idea of having four sheets (three months on each,

nicely displayed) and devoting them to "Occupational Highlights Across Canada". These are scenes in the nearer-to-nature occupations such as fishing, tulip-growing and handicrafts, and both subject-matter and photography are excellent. The four-sheet idea seems particularly good; one picture, however fine, does lose its interest in twelve months, and on the other hand it is hard (and expensive) to get twelve first-class pictures.

We are never quite sure whether a really great landscape which the artist obviously did not intend for a calendar should be put to that use. Every Canadian home ought to have a reproduction of Homer Watson's "The Shelter in the Field", but whether every Canadian ought to look at it every day to see what day it is is another question. We therefore give only second-class honors to Scythes & Co. for this beautiful reproduction, and as calendar art we incline to rank it after "Clear October Day at Chester, N.S." by the Nova Scotia painter Joseph Purcell (but sent to us by the Bank of Montreal), even though we doubt if the yellows of the reproduction are just what the artist intended. Others in this class are Arbuckle's "Hearne Building Cumberland House 1774-5" executed for the Hudson's Bay Co., and suggesting that the artist was more interested in the pattern of the sawn lumber than in the explorer; another marine, "The Harbor" by Manley MacDonald, sent by Westeel Products Ltd.; still another, "The Lighthouse" by Tom Roberts, sent by North American Life; and for historical interest the "Bytown 1835" of J. D. Kelly, evidently done with great care from contemporary records for Confederation Life. And the Boy Scouts Association has sent an admirable color photograph of the nicest possible boy scout with a neat little calendar tagged on.

Our sporting friends get little this year except a handsome pair of dogs from Wickett and Craig, and a set of pictures of big-game animals from J. E. Lortie Cie., Montreal. Our sentimental friends get the Bank of Toronto's "Little Canadian" by Archibald Barnes, the Montreal City and District Savings Bank's "Music Lesson", and the Great West Life's two styles of calendars, a big one with one child picture and a smaller one with three child pictures. These are very popular, but for ourselves we find children who stay the same age for twelve months a little boring. Most of these have dogs too—very nice ones.

The *hors concours* entries include the invariable dozen of brilliant paintings showing what electricity has done for mankind (we opened it on the sixth day of the TTC strike) from Canadian General Electric, and a dozen black-and-white photographs selected from those which appeared during 1951, one each week, on the front page of the *London Observer*, and which are among the finest examples of such work to be turned out by a newspaper press. In the calendar, of course, they are even finer.

The Senator and Lethbridge

SENATOR W. A. Buchanan went to Lethbridge in 1905 and ever since has not only been watching Lethbridge grow but making sure that his friends all over Canada had the opportunity of sharing his enthusiasm. Each year at this time the Senator runs in *The Lethbridge Herald* an economic survey of Southern Alberta. A copy of the survey with a long personal letter is mailed to other editors and this is followed by a whole series of editorials.

The Senator is an institution in Lethbridge where he has been publishing a daily paper since 1907 and always has been pressing for the development not only of his city but the whole southern Alberta area.

"As I look into the future," he wrote to his friends this year, "I vision an industrial west as well as an industrial east and naturally my belief is that Lethbridge will be one of the industrial centres. It is already steadily developing in that respect."

With oil, gas, wheat, cattle, sugar beets and new large irrigation projects which have converted semi-arid areas into highly productive farms, the Lethbridge district offers a wide range of opportunity. Last year, the Senator proudly points out, the Lethbridge railway division had a total wealth-production of $119,200,000.

We have been following the genial Senator's surveys for years and each year, it seems to us, the Senator and *The Herald* have more and more to boast about.

—Karsh

SENATOR W. A. BUCHANAN

Montreal Morals

SOME distressing information on the moral habits of Montrealers has been brought to light by that enterprising French-language monthly, *Relations*, edited and published in that city. Just at the moment when Mr. Hugh MacLennan is explaining in the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT that Montrealers are learning to live the life of a great city, along comes Father Plante, S.J., with evidence that they are learning to live a life of sin.

Assuring us that his information comes from an entirely reliable person who is not only the manager of several housing properties but also an owner in his own right and was for seven years employed in the federal rent control administration, Father Plante says that there are more than 50,000 dwellings in Montreal occupied by couples living in concubinage, and that the figure may easily be as high as 75,000.

Obviously this is not an official statistic, and is not the product of last year's census-taking. But Father Plante's informant should know what he is talking about, and if his top estimate is correct there are 150,000 persons living in sin in a population of about 1,200,000, or one-eighth of the whole population, children and old-age pensioners included, and almost one-quarter of that part of the population which by its age is likely to be addicted to the sin in question.

But the alarming size of the figure makes us suspect that Father Plante is using the term "concubinage" in a rather special sense. His estimate includes, we incline to think, not only those persons over whom there has been performed no ceremony at all or only one which has no validity in the eyes of his Church, but also those persons who, though properly inducted into the married state, are abstaining from the production of progeny. For the estimate occurs in an article on the difficulty of obtaining housing in Montreal for a family including children, and Father Plante's point is that the premises occupied by these *ménages-à-deux* might better be occupied by parents and their offspring.

This seems like the kind of census in which Mr. Duplessis might properly interest himself. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent him from padlocking any premises occupied by persons without "marriage lines" or duly married persons who, having failed in three years to produce offspring of their own, fail also to adopt one or more of Montreal's large supply of adoptable children. The padlock would of course be taken off whenever a properly qualified tenant presented himself.

Sticking with the Ship

FOR A FORTNIGHT in the middle of this month people all over the free Western world—and for all we know, far beyond it — followed intently the fortunes of a sailor of whom they had never heard before and might never hear again. He had but one distinction for them: he was sticking with his ship, even while it was lying almost flat on its side. It seems to us that this nearly world-wide reaction shows how deeply, in these uncertain times, people feel the need for such a show of courage.

And Captain Kurt Carlsen was triumphant, even though his ship in the end went down. It was enough, and more than enough, for most people that his spirit shone like a beacon through the dark storm for 13 days and nights. The public has never had much understanding for the notion of the captain going down with the ship—except perhaps in cases where he feels that his own avoidable errors caused the catastrophe. As for Carlsen, who escaped after fulfilling to the letter his vow that he would stay until his ship was saved or sunk, we are happy to see him live to fight another day.

The question of whether his company might not save a very heavy salvage award was introduced as a sidelight into some of the accounts—and had some interest for those who recall the escapades of "Cappy Ricks." Yet there was never any idea that Captain Carlsen was doing what he was doing merely to save his firm money or win a reward for himself. He was, quite simply, sticking with his ship, doing his utmost to save it.

Is it really paradoxical that, while Carlsen was doing this to save his ship, no one really cared so very much about the ship going down in the end? In our prolifically productive society, the rule is, save human life and the heck with the ship or plane. But when carried too far, this can have an insidious effect. For even more important than human life is the human spirit, which demands that somewhere a man must stand firm. Few would have blamed Carlsen had he left his ship. But who can estimate the value of the lesson in indomitable courage which he has given to a very troubled world?

CANADA'S FIRST BANK

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
AD100

COMMON URGE OF MANKIND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

and which has lived for the past decade on the combined demands of armament and a highly prosperous civilian economy, is the outstanding case in point, and the auto union has very skilfully exploited its monopoly position in this industry to full advantage. But capacity-operation produces no such savings in the street-transportation industry, and overcapacity-operation such as most Canadian streetcar systems have had in recent years does the opposite.

There is another type of industry, in which an improvement factor can be gouged out of the consumers because the industry's product is a necessity which cannot be replaced by any substitute, and the demand will not be greatly reduced by an increase of cost. This is the case with the railways, and their unions also have exhibited great skill in exploiting this advantage. The TTC employees probably thought of their own case as similar to that of the railways; but street transportation is not as unreplaceable as railway transportation.

The operation of gouging is obviously one that requires a certain amount of dissimulation, and probably the "improvement factor" line of talk is as good a dissimulation as was available; but to this unfortunate and streetcar-using columnist the idea that a worker must have three cents more per hour added to his pay every year, over and above the cost-of-living adjustment, merely as "an expression of sympathy" (out of my pocket) "for the efforts of the employees to raise their standard of living" is just another name for a gouge.

By the time these words are read it will probably be known whether the union is strong enough to get it or not. But whether it gets it or not, it will still be a gouge.

—Chambers in Halifax Chronicle-Herald
It Wasn't Lost, It Was Stolen!

1871 1951

Confederation Life

Reports outstanding progress in its 80th year

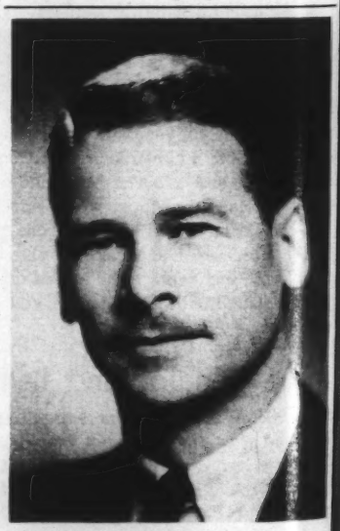
Paid to living policyowners	$13,657,453
Paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyowners	5,977,096
New Life Insurance	135,829,311
Total Life Insurance	1,162,227,681
Assets	261,268,122

The Company ends its 80th year with the best record in its history for volume of New Life Insurance, volume of Life Insurance in Force and volume of Assets.

Group Life, Sickness and Accident, Hospitalization and Pension Benefits Increased.

A copy of the full Annual Report will be mailed upon request.

Confederation Life Association
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO



DAVID S. MILLS

The Canadian management of the Insurance Company of North America and Affiliated Companies announces the appointment of David S. Mills as Casualty Manager for the Group in Canada. Mr. Mills joined the North America in 1938 and since his return from overseas in 1945 has held the position of Agency Superintendent. The Indemnity Insurance Company of North America is the Casualty Company of the North America Group.

REACTION TO SCANDAL

GRAFT, CORRUPTION AND DEMOCRATS

by L. L. L. Golden

New York.

A NATURAL royal pastel mink coat, valued at $9,450, given to a White House stenographer, and used as the emblem of gifts for political favors, may mean the defeat of the Democrats in the November, 1952, national election.

The whole issue of graft and corruption, influence peddlers and fixers at Washington can easily be dramatized in that mink coat. Just as the $100 coal scuttle was used in 1923, as an example of extravagance, to defeat the United Farmers of Ontario Government led by E. C. Drury, so can the whole sorry mess now busting into the open in the Democratic administration spell the end of a régime that started in 1932.

The Americans are an easy-going, forgiving people. They are willing to let things go, blink an eye, shrug shoulders. But their whole history is full of examples when graft and corruption were no longer to be forgiven. And then Heaven help the man or party that really rouses their wrath.

Back early last fall two Congressional Committees began to dig deep. One was headed by Senator Estes Kefauver. The other had as its head Senator William Fulbright. Both are Democrats. Both began to lift rocks. The things that crawled and scurried in the daylight made Americans shudder. It was Senator Kefauver who showed the direct connection between politicians in office, the big-city machines and the underworld. It was Senator Fulbright who turned the light on the fixers who worked with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advantage.

At this time of writing four men have been indicted for perjury in the first criminal action to grow out of the Fulbright inquiry. That is most certainly only the beginning. There will be other indictments, other prosecutions.

On February 2, 1951, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives set up a subcommittee headed by Representative Cecil R. King, a Democrat of California, to investigate the administration of the tax laws. That came after the St. Louis Collector of Internal Revenue was asked to resign. He has since been indicted on charges of using his office for private gain.

THE BOSTON Collector of Internal Revenue has been fired and indicted for bribery.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has resigned under fire.

The Collector of Internal Revenue of the San Francisco office has been indicted. Eight of his employees have been suspended.

The Brooklyn Collector of Internal Revenue has resigned under fire.

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Tax Division has been fired for taking part in "outside activities . . . incompatible with the duties of his office."

Thirty-one more Revenue Bureau officials and employees have been fired.

There have been charges of an attempted $500,000 shakedown of a Chicago lawyer by high officials of the Revenue Bureau.

White in The Akron Beacon Journal

1952 HOPE CHEST

There is now a grand jury investigation into these charges.

The Chief Counsel of the Revenue Bureau, now resigned, told the King Committee that he has accepted favors from people mixed up in tax cases.

There are signs, and plenty of them, that there is lots more to come. Nor is the above any kind of full, or near-full description of what has been revealed so far. The chairman of the Democratic National Committee had to resign. His successor is having a hard time, promising clean-ups by his own party.

President Truman is worried, irritable. He is looking for a man with the cleanest kind of reputation, one the country will accept as a person who will probe deep and true, with protection for none. As this is being written, no one has been found for that tough job, but the search goes on.

COULD this happen in Canada? Ever?

The last major national scandal was the Beauharnois one. In the session of 1931 a special Committee of the House of Commons was set up at the instigation of Robert Gardiner, leader of the Progressive Party, to inquire into the Beauharnois Power Project.

It is now twenty years since that scandal which shocked all Canada. The report of the House of Commons Committee was unanimous and reflected seriously on the conduct of three Liberal Senators. The Senate reviewed the Commons Committee Report and found grave misconduct on the part of two Senators. One resigned. The other Canadian Senator, ill at the time, died soon after.

It was in connection with the Beauharnois scandal that William Lyon Mackenzie King, then leader of the Opposition, told the Commons that the Liberal Party was in the "Valley of Humiliation." It was no overstatement. But, despite that, in 1935, the Liberals were elected to office and R. B. Bennett went down to defeat.

But there were other factors which were involved. The depth of the depression and the Conservative Government coincided. The Canadian people wanted a new government, did not want Mr. Bennett and by October 23, 1935, the Liberal part in the Beauharnois scandal was no longer an issue.

Are there influence peddlers in Canada? Of course. That is, if a man who uses his influence to get favors from governments is an influence peddler.

Everyone knows this simple fact of political life: it is better to hire a Liberal lawyer to go to Ottawa for a favor than a CFF or Conservative lawyer. It is easier for a Conservative lawyer to get a receptive hearing at Queen's Park than for Liberal or CCF lawyer. And it is better to hire a lawyer who

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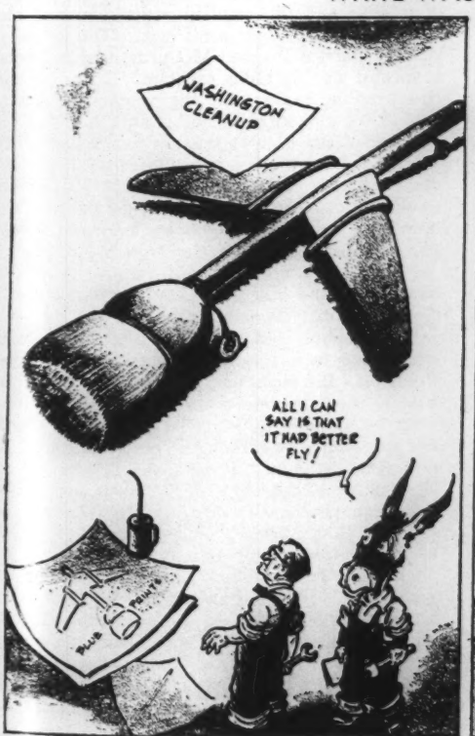
"WHITE-WASHING TIME"



Messner in The Rochester Times-Union

"THAT NEW JET JOB"

Fischetti, N.E.A. Service

"WE'LL CLEAN UP, MA!"

LOU GOLDEN, *formerly* SATURDAY NIGHT'S *Queen's Park and Ottawa correspondent under the pen-name "Politicus," is now in New York.*

ALAN YOUNG IS UP, IS DOWN

by Robert Willett

—RKO Pictures Inc.

MOVIE ROLE that may lift Young out of the "teen-ager type" rut is his forthcoming Androcles in the Shaw play of the slave that befriends a wounded lion. British Actress Jean Simmons is also in the cast.

In spite of an income that reaches $9,000 weekly, Comic Young is threatened by the Hollywood frustration mill. His thoughts are once more on Canada.

—CBS

MOVIE-TELEVISION star Alan Young's present prosperity excites both admiration and envy. Many who admire and all who envy would like to be in the shy Scot's shoes.

The Canadian comedian went from $15 weekly in Vancouver to $150 in Toronto and $1500 in New York and now earns as much as $9000 a week in Hollywood. The Alan Young Corporation grosses about a quarter of a million dollars annually and Alan never before had it so well, financially, as he does today. With two movie contracts and a TV pact, his worries should be practically non-existent. As it is, they are just beginning to assume frightening proportions.

Soon after the start of his video venture, Alan remarked, "I'm working hard—but I'm happy. I sleep nights now." Not long ago he told me, "I'm not happy about the way things are going. I didn't sleep more than an hour last night." In the two years separating those statements Young went from a loose rung at the bottom of the ladder to the top.

Four years ago, after his Hollywood radio series faded and his insignificant movie roles had him typed as a teen-ager, the Vine Street grapevine spread the conviction that he had become a has-been. Coincident with this low ebb in his career, he was divorced from his first wife, Mary Ann, who had always warned him that success didn't necessarily bring happiness. Alana, 8, and Alan, Jr., 5—the children of that marriage—now live in Seattle with their mother, who has remarried.

In 1947, Alan planned a personal-appearance tour of Canada because he thought that renewed acquaintances with former friends and fans might give him a new outlook and, besides, he could use the money. His plans were disrupted when a traffic accident put him in a cast for six months.

WITH A BROKEN vertebra, he was lucky to come out of it alive and the crackup actually marked the beginning of a change in his luck. The following year he married Virginia McCurdy, who had been a vocalist on his radio program. Then, he was co-starred in radio with the veteran funmaker, Jimmy Durante, after which his own show was de-mothballed and he broadcast on two big programs a week. During the summer of 1949 he toured the American vaudeville circuit and, as a direct result, got off to a flying start in television. While he was playing to a packed house in Detroit, Ginny presented him with a son, Cameron Angus.

Fifteen years ago in Vancouver, Alan's mother had encouraged him in his early entertaining efforts by saying, "Wait till television!"

Her prophecy bore fruit when her bland bairn was signed to a five-year TV contract with the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Alan Young Show became the second big-budget network video show to originate on the West Coast. His appearance on it brought him a multiple-movie deal with Paramount Studios and he immediately climbed out of the supporting role rut in which he had been previously trapped. He achieved star status in Booth Tarkington's "Clarence", followed by the film version of the perennial play, "Aaron Slick from Punkin Crick", in which he appears with Dinah Shore and Robert Merrill. Last year, he was handed a second contract with RKO in Shaw's witty comedy, "Androcles and the Lion".

Producer Gabriel Pascal has forecast that, with the release of this film (which also stars Jean Sim-

ROBERT WILLETT *is Hollywood correspondent for the Vancouver Sun and other Canadian papers.*

mons, Victor Mature, Maurice Evans and another Canadian, Gene Lockhart) Alan Young will become America's greatest comedian. He bases this belief on the qualities that fitted Young for the part—"deep humanity, deep humility . . . a boyish sadness . . . a tender, poor-fool kind of thing."

Because production of the picture was delayed several weeks after he was placed under contract, Alan took a much-needed rest when his TV show went off the air for the summer.

"Ginny and I spent most of our holiday in the Canadian Rockies", he recalls. "It was wonderful, wonderful. We hated to come back."

WHEN HE DID return to Hollywood, he began a murderous movie and television schedule and, by the time "Androcles and the Lion" was completed last November, young Mr. Young was beginning to look and feel a lot older. Like many comedians, he is very serious about being funny. He works hard at it, rarely laughing at his own jokes, constantly striving to maintain the high standard set on his early programs. On the air, a good half of the hilarious moments show him with a frown on his face or a perplexed expression.

When he made his entry into television, a trade paper noted that "CBS has established a new personality in Young." To Canadians who remembered the easy, natural appeal of his Vancouver and Toronto radio broadcasts, there was nothing new about him. The original had just been rediscovered. In Canada, Alan wrote his own material and, although he is the first to praise the battery of writers who now work with him, it is my personal feeling that the more he has to do with the writing of his program, the more he appears as himself—modest and mild, yet winning and witty. Hollywood radio-TV reviewer Jane Pelgram says:

"Two years of watching Alan Young slowed down by a bad pace and too-long skits heighten the impression that meeting Alan on the street is more fun than watching him on the air. Maybe if Young just plays himself and not mythical characters, his own personality will come through more often. When it does, it's great."

In some of his more fanciful skits, Alan has appeared as a lonesome lighthouse keeper who didn't welcome being marooned with a beautiful female shipwreck victim; a bad little boy who got into mischief with another bad little boy (played by Joe Besser) and a young man in love with a department-store mannequin. Other, more believable situations have had him portray a confused college boy; a Scoutmaster who learns the facts of life from his boys; a guinea pig in an Army testing lab; an obtuse optician fitting glasses on actor Charles Coburn and a suitor whose rival was handsome Cesar Romero. One of his first video characterizations, that of a nervous airplane passenger, ranks as one of the best.

As long as he sticks to exaggerations of familiar situations, his own idea of presenting Things That Could Happen to You, he is likeable, lovable and funny. Of late, some of his situation comedy has been more of the former and less of the latter. While this has been blamed on writing, among other factors, the real reason he hasn't kept up an even pace may well be the old story of too many cooks.

"Remember when I started out?" he asked me recently, "I had a couple of writers and we used to sit down, dope out a show and call in the people we would need—actors, costumers, scenic men. Now, I have three or four times as many assistants in all departments and, although I know they think they're helping me, it means just that many more things to worry about.

"The other night, I lay awake analyzing my own situation. Here I was with a big TV show, making big pictures, big money. But I didn't have a minute my own. It made me stop and think."

ALAN would, naturally, like to have more time to spend at home—with Ginny and Cammie, reading, playing badminton, sketching and painting, following his photographic hobby. However, the price of fame in his line is continuous activity and he'll no doubt be kept busy for some time.

He has never forgotten the time when Hollywood producers were deaf and blind to his talents. While many of his programs are pegged on the personality of a "name" guest, just as many are built around performers who are on their way up and can use the help he willingly provides. Canadians who have wet their feet in the new medium through his efforts include radio's Gisele Mackenzie, June Whitley and Larry Thor; movie star Mari Aldon, actress Constance Cavendish, Jules Upton and others who worked with him in Canada.

Alan has lost none of his innate shyness and modesty. Before both movie and video cameras he still looks and acts like a youngster. Behind the scenes, however, he has become more authoritative and, when he thinks something is wrong, particularly anything that may endanger or embarrass a member of the cast, he argues about it.

In rehearsal, his show is a mad merry-go-round of acting with guests and supporting players, making changes, working on ideas for future programs, posing for publicity shots, being interviewed or discussing business matters. There are days when the studio crackles with tension, when the others break for lunch and Young goes right on working.

TV GUEST Cesar Romero confers with Young at rehearsal. Romero has been on show three times.

"It makes you wonder", he remarks, between bites of a sandwich, "if anything is worth all this. Know something? I've a good mind to write to someone in Canada and ask them to make me an offer, so I can go back." He confesses that he thought of returning to Canada when it looked as if he was washed up in Hollywood.

ALAN'S "earnest frustration" has been compared to the appeal of Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd. He is perhaps more like the late Robert Benchley than any other actor but, on this score, he says: "I'd rather be a poor original than a good copy." His skill at impersonating, which dates back to little-theatre work with Fletcher Markle, Judith Evelyn, Bernard Braden and Alan's sister, Harriet, in British Columbia in the thirties, may prove even more useful in the future.

However, he will probably quit acting before that time and devote his time to writing, which he believes is more worthwhile and more lasting. (He is happier when he receives writing credit than when he gets top billing.)

When Alan the actor becomes Young the author, he may not make as much money but he'll probably be a lot better off psychologically.

—CBS

TV ROLES include one of the GI frozen solid in an army deep-freeze experimental locker. Supporting him in Chaplinesque part is James Gleason (rt.)

—CBS

HOMETHOUGHTS are exchanged on set with Petty Officers Vince Mielen, Edmonton; John Rogers, Victoria; Harry Sherman, Calgary; Fred Wright, Victoria.

Should Losing Generals Be Hanged?

By Major-General E. L. M. Burns

Great crimes are committed during war. How far are enemy generals responsible? asks this former field commander. Will our determination to wreak vengeance affect the outcome of the next war? Will we close the door to their surrender?

THE AVERAGE CANADIAN would probably answer the above question, if his emotions were not stirred up, by "Not unless they have committed a capital crime." And to the further question, "How should it be determined whether they have committed such a crime?" the answer would probably be, "By a fair trial, such as we would give to a man accused of murder in this country."

The case of the SS leader Kurt Meyer has recently been exciting much attention here, and there is much anger that he has been allowed to visit his family while undergoing imprisonment in Germany; and so does not seem to be being punished for the crime of which he was convicted—responsibility for the shooting of unarmed Canadian prisoners by the troops under his authority. This case evokes much natural emotion, which clouds judgment, and so it will not be used as an example in the following discussion.

Whatever we may think of the Kurt Meyer case, everyone knows that great crimes *were* committed during World War II: and that the nations whose people had been the victims demanded that punishment should be inflicted on those guilty. Who were the guilty? Obviously, the first to be dealt with would be the top Nazi leaders, who had been collectively responsible for the racial policies and the aggression that were the basic causes and provided the opportunity for the mass atrocities. Those who did not suicide were liquidated at Nuremberg. Who next?

To locate and prove the guilt of the working torturers and executioners would be very difficult. And the trial and execution of these obscure criminals would not be a proper catharsis for the emotions of rage and revenge that had been stirred up by the war crimes. No, more eminent victims were required for the purpose, and the generals in whose area of operations any crimes had been committed were a natural choice. At this point, a dilemma occurs.

It would not give satisfaction to execute the generals under authority of an order-in-council, or law of attainder—an alternative which has been proposed by some lawyers, disturbed by the perversions of justice, or at any rate of judicial procedure evident in the Nuremberg and other war crimes trials. These lawyers say that the punishment of the Nazi leaders was really a political, not a judicial act, and that it should never have been pretended otherwise.

Nevertheless, it would not have done to revert to Roman customs, under which the lives of the enemy leaders were forfeit, to be taken on the field, or in circumstances of appropriate ceremony. The Russians have acquired a taste for the trappings of legality, and other nations followed them; a propaganda-show "trial" must precede execution.

Experience in dealing with war criminals after World War I had shown that if they are given the protection of the legal procedure in force in any civilized non-communist country, it is very difficult to secure a conviction. Legally valid evidence is very hard to get.

Then, with what crimes are the generals to be charged? International law is not drawn up as a code governing the acts of individuals. Before 1939 it did not specify that certain acts by political and military leaders were illegal and should incur certain penalties. Indeed, it recognized that in war it is legal to kill combatants, and that sometimes non-combatants in a theatre of operations also get killed. So, for the Nuremberg trials, certain actions had to be made crimes which were not crimes before. And crimes so established at Nuremberg were what others—as Kesselring and Manstein—were accused of in later trials.

The objections to this procedure have been set forth with great eloquence in a book on the Manstein trial by R. T. Paget, KC, MP, who chivalrously defended the Field Marshal *gratis*. These objections are, briefly, that from the lawyer's standpoint, such trials violate the principles on which justice is administered in Anglo-Saxon countries, and therefore imperil the safeguards, developed painfully over many centuries, for the citizen himself. And from the standpoint of policy, or ethics, Mr. Churchill said in 1948 "Revenge is, of all satisfactions, the most costly and long drawn out; retributive persecution is, of all policies, the most pernicious."

THE cynical may enquire, "Why shouldn't the generals be hanged or shot, after all? Owing to the conditions of modern war, they are safe while multitudes of their men and junior officers are killed. Does it matter so much if things are evened up afterwards?" To this I must answer that I personally do not consider that such a rule of war would be particularly inequitable, but I hasten to say that I am not authorized to speak on behalf of Canadian generals as a group. But if it is to be a rule, it should be recognized and established before the shooting starts.

Of what Our Most Probable Enemy would do to the generals he could lay his hands on, after another world war in which he was victorious, we cannot be sure beforehand, but no insurance company would be very anxious to write policies on their lives. It is, however, worth while discussing what we ought to do with the generals of Our Most Probable Enemy, supposing our side wins.

It would be a mistake to let the idea get about that we would arbitrarily shoot or hang any of them, after surrender. It would be a mistake for the same reason that it is generally a mistake to give no quarter; and this reason is that the more of the enemy who surrender, the more economically victory is won, whereas if they continue to fight desperately to the death, as they usually will if they know their lives will not be spared if they throw up their hands, it is very costly in lives for the victorious side also, and the issue remains longer in doubt.

The opinion that the generals of Our Most Probable Enemy should not be outlawed at the beginning of a war is related to the opinion that we should have terms of peace defined and publicly proclaimed—no more stipulations of unconditional surrender. We should add a tolerable third choice to death or victory. If the conspiring German generals had been a little handier with their explosives in July, 1944, the probabilities would have been for an earlier peace, that would have left Europe in much better condition.

It must always be remembered that, in a dictatorship, final power is in the hands of the soldiery. In time of peace, commissars, spies and secret police can keep the generals from conspiring effectively, but in time of war, the generals must be

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

—Capital Press

MAJ.-GEN. E. L. M. BURNS DSO, OBE, MC, commanded two of the Canadian divisions overseas in World War II and directed the First Canadian Corps in its Italian victories. He also served as staff officer at CMHQ, London. He won his MC in World War I at the Somme and his OBE in 1939 for work on aerial mapping. His DSO was awarded in 1944 when the Hitler and Gothic lines were broken and Rome fell. He left the Army in 1945 to take over Department of Veterans Affairs post; now is Deputy Minister. Major Burns' recent articles for SATURDAY NIGHT have included reports on the implications of the H-Bomb and on Asiatic armies.

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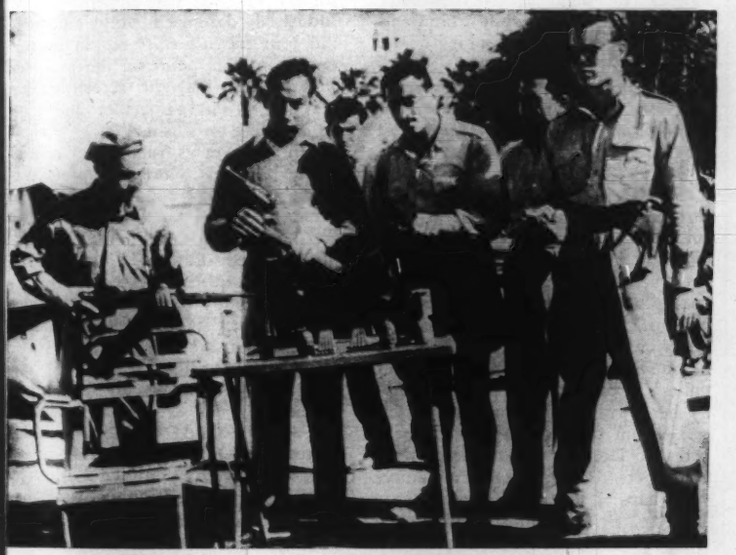
—Yardley in The Baltimore Sun

A REMINDER CONSTANTLY NEEDED: "WE COULD HAVE WORSE NEIGHBORS"



"LIBERATION SQUAD" of Egyptian students gets its arms to fight a guerrilla war against the British. Cairo Government connives at this dangerous game.

—photos by International

PROSPECTS of the guns falling silent in Korea now seem poorer. This team is operating the new, light "recoilless rifle" which comes in 75 and 105 mm.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Enter de Gaulle

by Willson Woodside

IT IS HARD to feel tragic about French political crises. And it isn't enough to say that if they would get rid of the proportional representation system which condemns them to one coalition after another, they could have stable government. No doubt the system plays its part. Yet it is hard to get away from the fact that French politics are very French.

They have taken on a certain artform during the past eighty years, since (with the brief interlude 1940-44) the swing back and forth from authoritarianism to parliamentarianism was decided in favor of the latter. It is a sensitive art, based on the experience that the sentiment of a French parliament shifts constantly, from the day it is elected until the day it expires. The French have chosen democracy, it is true, but only in a form which leaves the deputy as supreme master of his own soul and his own vote. Party discipline is rigid only on the extreme Left; it weakens steadily all the way round the semi-circle and is almost nonexistent on the Right.

PERSONALITY plays as big a role in cabinet building. A cabinet is scarcely expected to last a year, and half a year would be nearer to the average. Pretty much the same group may form the next cabinet, but the weight will have shifted. The prestige of one party leader having dropped, he will return in a less important position; and the overall emphasis will have shifted slightly towards the Centre or the Right.

All of this applies to the present French cabinet crisis. And yet it is not an "ordinary" crisis. It is not one which a simple shift of personalities will cure. This is a crisis of finding a new basis for the government majority, following on the election of last June. In the French way, after a long and fruitless attempt to solve this problem last midsummer, they left it unsolved for the time being and formed the recent Pleven ministry, which everyone understood was only to be a "caretaker" cabinet.

Now it has fallen, and just in time to bear out the "rule" that France must be without a government during a period of international danger. The two great constructive projects which the shifting cabinets of the past several years have been able—miraculously enough—to bring forward, the Schuman Plan for a European coal and steel pool and the Pleven Plan for a European Army, both hang in the balance. No matter — there must be a cabinet crisis, because the French have a profound political problem to solve.

It is this. Since the Liberation in 1944 the French governing majority, starting on the Left, has moved steadily towards the Right. After the resignation of the Communist ministers in May 1947, the majority had to shift beyond Centre to include the Radicals (as well as the Socialists and Popular Republicans). This new majority gradually shifted its support from the Socialist Ramadier through the Popular Republican Schuman to the Radicals, whose Henri Queuille produced the longest-lived government since the war, 13 months. He came back again, just before the election, for 4½ months.

THIS ELECTION, last June, produced a remarkable result. The Communists, though losing only a tenth of their vote, had their seats almost cut in half due to centre party combinations against them. A shift to the Right among the electorate sent a strong group of Peasants and Independents to the Assembly. And the Gaullists, organizing for four years, gained the largest group of all, 120 out of 624 seats. The outcome was a "hexagonal" assembly, six major groups of roughly a hundred seats apiece.

The old Third Force majority had shrunk just enough to make it impossible to govern without assured support. This had to be drawn from the new "Fourth Force" of Independents on the Right; and this worked for Pleven until the Socialists on his Left wing turned on him this month. Even so, this was government against a double opposition, the Communists on the Left and the Gaullists on the Right.

Now the problem is to find the basis of "the new majority" which this parliament has created. Normally, this would now include the Gaullists. But General de Gaulle is so much against the present party system and so confident that he can eventually win a constitutional revision which will make the premiership more like the American presidency, that he did not run for the Assembly. Hence he, himself, cannot become the leader of a new coalition government. The leader of the Gaullist group of deputies, Soustelle, has been offered this opportunity, and seemed disposed to take it, but declined after talking with de Gaulle. Whether, in a prolonged crisis, the general will shift his position, or whether a solution will be postponed once again, no one seems to know.

Same Freedom

"IN AMERICA," an American visitor to Russia was enthusiastically telling a Soviet citizen, "we have real freedom. Why, if we wanted to, we could stand outside the White House and run down President Truman and the whole administration."

"Oh, we have exactly the same kind of freedom here," the Russian replied good-naturedly. "If we wanted to, we could stand outside the Kremlin and run down President Truman and the whole U.S. Government, too!"

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To put it another way, the income tax "assessors, field investigators and clerical staff engaged in assessing, investigating and checking farmers' income tax returns" in Quebec had a per capita yield of $2,200. In Ontario, their per capita yield was $22,000: in Saskatchewan it was nearly $90,000.

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On the face of it, the collection of taxes from the farm population is highly inequitable in Canada; and those who are so minded attribute the inequality to the basest possible motives. A CCF Member alleged in the House of Commons last month that the Government deliberately spared those provinces where it gets its chief support—Quebec and Ontario.

But that is not the way it looks to the people who try to collect taxes. There is probably no country in the world where urban dwellers don't accuse farmers of tax-dodging. There is probably no country where salaried employees don't suspect businessmen of doing the same thing.

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But in Canada we have an added refinement of the usual situation. In Canada one class of farmers finds itself in a quite different category from all the other farmers. The western wheat-growers are, for income-tax purposes, more like salary earners than farmers. Their payment for their wheat-crop—usually the bulk of their income—comes from the Canadian Wheat Board. The Wheat Board has records of all the payments it makes; and those records are available to the income-tax authorities.

In Ontario, farmers are raising a wider variety of crops and selling them much more widely. But even here there are fruit and tobacco growers whose sales can often be checked. The check is not as complete as it is on the prairie farmers, but there is something. It is when you come to the small farmer, living on a more or less subsistence level, that the tax-collectors' job is really frustrating. This is the case with a large proportion of the Quebec farms. It is also true that each farm probably supports a much larger family than most of the farms elsewhere in Canada. The tax is more difficult to collect; exemptions are larger.

Some years ago a determined effort was made in the Montreal district (which comprised Quebec's richest farming area) to get better returns from farmers. The officials were baffled. They might pick out the most apparently-prosperous farmers and at least make sure that they filed tax returns. But when the returns came in it was a different matter to establish that there was any taxable income.

In 1949, one out of every six farmers in Saskatchewan paid income tax. In Ontario it was one out of every 20, and in Quebec, one out of every 670.

When all this is said, the inequities remain.

The figures given here can be taken only as a rough guide to what must be happening. The Department of National Revenue reports annually the number of people in various occupations who paid taxes in each province, and the total taxes paid. It also shows that people classified by it as farmers filed 193,760 income tax returns in 1949. Of these, 52,880 were found to be taxable. But unfortunately it does not show how many returns were filed from each province. The number of officials occupied with farmers' returns in each province was given by the Minister in answer to a parliamentary question last year. From this department we get the figures in Table I.

In addition to these figures from the taxation people, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics supplies its own estimates of farm income by provinces. It issues both a gross and a net figure: the net estimates the return obtained from farming operations less farming expenses (before taxes). This is the figure usually used to estimate the average income of farmers. It is available for 1949.

The number of farmers in each province can only be taken from the 1941 census: results of the 1951 census will not be available for some months. However, the figures for the three prairie provinces can be brought more up to date from their 1946 census, which showed a substantial drop since 1941.

The category used by the Census Bureau is "farmers and stockraisers". It includes only people who depended on farming or stock-raising as their principal source of revenue, and excludes agricultural labor. But it may not be precisely the same as the Department of National Revenue's "farmer" classification.

The best approximation to an average per capita income for farmers by provinces is therefore obtained by dividing the 1949 estimate of net income by the 1941 census count of "farmers and stockraisers" in each province. The 1946 census is also shown for the prairie provinces. These results are shown in Table II.

SOME CONTROVERSIALISTS have been trying to improve on an already striking case by dividing the census figures for the number of farmers in each province into the tax paid by farmers in each province. Thus they come up with a calculation of what the "average Saskatchewan farmer" paid in income tax compared with what was paid by the "average farmer" somewhere else. But we're already pressing averages quite a long way. If only 200 Quebec farmers paid tax out of 134,000, only 20,080 paid it in Saskatchewan out of 125,000. In every case the huge majority paid no income tax. And in every case a relatively large number of really big operators can lift the average far beyond the tax paid by most of the taxpayers.

Without pressing imperfect figures to any such lengths, it is abundantly clear that tax collections fall quite unequally on farmers in different parts of Canada. It's also pretty certain that they fall unequally as between, say, farmers and businessmen and salary-earners. Within the farming group alone, some reasons for the inequality are immediately apparent:

The western wheat farmers' main source of income is known. There is no similar way to check on the earnings of a mixed farmer elsewhere in Canada.

The general level of farm incomes (if you like, call it the "average") is much lower in the Maritimes and in Quebec than in the Prairies. It is somewhat lower in BC than in Ontario, which is about level with the lowest (Manitoba) of the prairie provinces. If you add the larger exemptions granted to Quebec farmers with large families, you are some way towards an explanation of the lower taxes paid there.

Whether this is a complete explanation, you may decide. You may also have your own proposal for getting things evened up. If you have a scheme which is workable, the Department of National Revenue would like to hear about it.

TABLE I

	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	Maritimes
No. of farmers paying tax	200	8,010	6,590	20,080	15,980	1,650	370*
Average income of above	$3,485	$3,396	$3,388	$3,700	$4,266	$3,825	$2,832
Average tax paid by above	$255	$242	$231	$331	$447	$330	$138
Income tax staff dealing with above	23	92	36	74	51	16	30

(Figures for year 1949: from Department of National Revenue.) *Including 10 in Newfoundland.

TABLE II

DBS estimate for 1949	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	Maritimes
Net farm income: (in 000's of $.)	$250,891	$441,204	$146,514	$378,525	$278,519	$54,224	$65,957
No. of farmers & stock-raisers from 1941 census	134,013	161,607	54,739	125,548	93,843	25,252	57,926
Do. from 1946 prairie census			51,007	114,879	83,143		
Average per capita income of farmers	$1,872	$2,730	$2,678	$3,028	$2,963	$2,169	$1,140
Do. based on 1946 prairie census			$2,872	$3,291	$3,356		

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The figures given here can be taken only as a rough guide to what must be happening. The Department of National Revenue reports annually the number of people in various occupations who paid taxes in each province, and the total taxes paid. It also shows that people classified by it as farmers filed 193,760 income tax returns in 1949. Of these, 52,880 were found to be taxable. But unfortunately it does not show how many returns were filed from each province. The number of officials occupied with farmers' returns in each province was given by the Minister in answer to a parliamentary question last year. From this department we get the figures in Table I.

In addition to these figures from the taxation people, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics supplies its own estimates of farm income by provinces. It issues both a gross and a net figure: the net estimates the return obtained from farming operations less farming expenses (before taxes). This is the figure usually used to estimate the average income of farmers. It is available for 1949.

The number of farmers in each province can only be taken from the 1941 census: results of the 1951 census will not be available for some months. However, the figures for the three prairie provinces can be brought more up to date from their 1946 census, which showed a substantial drop since 1941.

The category used by the Census Bureau is "farmers and stockraisers". It includes only people who depended on farming or stock-raising as their principal source of revenue, and excludes agricultural labor. But it may not be precisely the same as the Department of National Revenue's "farmer" classification.

The best approximation to an average per capita income for farmers by provinces is therefore obtained by dividing the 1949 estimate of net income by the 1941 census count of "farmers and stockraisers" in each province. The 1946 census is also shown for the prairie provinces. These results are shown in Table II.

SOME CONTROVERSIALISTS have been trying to improve on an already striking case by dividing the census figures for the number of farmers in each province into the tax paid by farmers in each province. Thus they come up with a calculation of what the "average Saskatchewan farmer" paid in income tax compared with what was paid by the "average farmer" somewhere else. But we're already pressing averages quite a long way. If only 200 Quebec farmers paid tax out of 134,000, only 20,080 paid it in Saskatchewan out of 125,000. In every case the huge majority paid no income tax. And in every case a relatively large number of really big operators can lift the average far beyond the tax paid by most of the taxpayers.

Without pressing imperfect figures to any such lengths, it is abundantly clear that tax collections fall quite unequally on farmers in different parts of Canada. It's also pretty certain that they fall unequally as between, say, farmers and businessmen and salary-earners. Within the farming group alone, some reasons for the inequality are immediately apparent:

The western wheat farmers' main source of income is known. There is no similar way to check on the earnings of a mixed farmer elsewhere in Canada.

The general level of farm incomes (if you like, call it the "average") is much lower in the Maritimes and in Quebec than in the Prairies. It is somewhat lower in BC than in Ontario, which is about level with the lowest (Manitoba) of the prairie provinces. If you add the larger exemptions granted to Quebec farmers with large families, you are some way towards an explanation of the lower taxes paid there.

Whether this is a complete explanation, you may decide. You may also have your own proposal for getting things evened up. If you have a scheme which is workable, the Department of National Revenue would like to hear about it.

TABLE I

	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	Maritimes
No. of farmers paying tax	200	8,010	6,590	20,080	15,980	1,650	370*
Average income of above	$3,485	$3,396	$3,388	$3,700	$4,266	$3,825	$2,832
Average tax paid by above	$255	$242	$231	$331	$447	$330	$138
Income tax staff dealing with above	23	92	36	74	51	16	30

(Figures for year 1949: from Department of National Revenue.) *including 10 in Newfoundland.

TABLE II

DBS estimate for 1949	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	Maritimes
Net farm income: (in 000's of $.)	$250,891	$441,204	$146,514	$378,525	$278,519	$54,224	$65,957
No. of farmers & stock-raisers from 1941 census	134,013	161,607	54,739	125,548	93,843	25,252	57,926
Do. from 1946 prairie census			51,007	114,879	83,143		
Average per capita income of farmers	$1,872	$2,730	$2,678	$3,028	$2,963	$2,169	$1,140
Do. based on 1946 prairie census			$2,872	$3,291	$3,356		

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The Royal Bank of Canada

Industrial Development and Freer Trade can be achieved Together says President

Suggests long range programme to speed process and bring prices closer to U.S. levels. Sees danger in large budget surplus . . . "Reward saving, penalize spending."

Need for a free and flexible economy to meet the challenge of inflation and foster the long range development of Canada, was the keynote of the annual address of James Muir, President, at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada. Inflation, he said, was still a major problem, and he doubted the effectiveness of high taxes as a curb on either private or corporate spending. Nor did he consider the unexpected budget surplus of $635,000,000 a reason for complacency; it could become an inflationary "time bomb" unless rendered inert by being impounded as a deposit in the Central Bank or used to retire Government debt held by the Bank of Canada.

"By itself" said Mr. Muir, "this unplanned surplus is neither an effective check to inflation nor a reason for complacency and self-congratulation. The danger here is that the Government with its increased surplus and the public with its increased savings are better able than ever to increase expenditure in the future.

"I do not think we need worry too much about the private individual dissipating his savings and so adding to the inflationary pressure. Nevertheless, he should receive every encouragement to add to rather than spend what he has accumulated. Unfortunately, experience does not point in quite the same direction regarding the Government's surplus. This surplus, induced as it is by increased taxes, perhaps designed to check inflation, actually becomes an inflationary time bomb unless it is rendered inert by impounding it as a deposit in the Central Bank or by using it to retire Government debt held by the Central Bank.

FLEXIBILITY NEEDED

"The ability of our economy to sustain the shock of adjustment to the economic needs of the defence programme depends in large measure upon increased flexibility. By flexibility we mean in the most general way the ability of prices, interest rates, and exchange rates to adjust to changing economic conditions. An example of this flexibility is the Government's interest rate policy of the last year or so. Higher interest rates reduce inflationary pressure in two ways: first, they curtail the unwarranted expansion of credit; and second, they encourage thrift by making saving more remunerative.

"Another example of what we have in mind is the freeing of the Canadian dollar in September, 1950. The removal of import restrictions of January 1, 1951, carried the process another step forward. The success of this exchange policy is shown by the strength of the Canadian dollar in the face of a large trade and service deficit. The so-called "hot" money that came into Canada during the summer of 1950 has been effectively cooled off. Indeed, we have seen a significant inflow of stable investment capital into Canada throughout 1951. Moreover, the basic strength of the Canadian dollar has been such that the Government in December, 1951, removed all remaining exchange control, and so restored to the traditional channels of private finance complete freedom in the field of foreign exchange.

"All in all, the free economy in the western democracies has gained on balance during 1951. We have seen the urgent demand of the defence economy superimposed on an economy already strained by the effort to reconstruct a war torn world. It should be a source of comfort in these trying times that our advance towards military strength has not required a wholesale retreat into controls. Indeed, we have managed to gain in military strength and at the same time to achieve a fuller measure of flexibility in our economy. Our satisfaction should not make us complacent. But, barring the final tragedy of large-scale war, we can hope through right policy to continue our advance towards the twin goals of economic as well as political freedom.

"Economic development means (1) that Canada's population must expand at a rate possible only with large immigration; (2) that her capital investment must continue for a long period to be a large proportion of her national income, and (3) that outside capital must have confidence in a government policy of just and equal treatment. Economic development means anything but a quiet life for workers, businessmen, and government officials.

FREER TRADE

"The need for adjustment would not be so great in the long run if we were content (which we must not be) to continue as a producer of primary products for final manufacture elsewhere. On the other hand, the use of the tariff or other device to force Canadians to buy home-manufactured goods merely reintroduces some of the inflexibility we have been trying to avoid. Whatever one may think of protection as a means to economic development, it is true that our position next to the United States maker a high tariff both a cause for discontent and a temptation to break the law. The alternative, competition with U.S. industries enjoying the low costs of a large mass market, might seem at first glance (at least in the opinion of many) to rule out a diversified industrial economy for Canada.

"Now the dilemma I have posed is a serious one, particularly in the immediate future; but I believe it can be resolved. Indeed the problem may appear bigger than it really is; for tariff protection tends both to retard and to conceal the true efficiency of a nation's industry.

"At this point I wish to make it clear that in the remarks I am about to make I take no position in the political controversy so long associated with our tariff policy. What I shall try to do is to discuss the economic problems involved.

"There is little doubt in my mind that Canada can achieve both industrial development and freer trade. Our problem is to hasten the process. Our first step should be a long-run programme to reduce or abolish excise and sales taxes at the manufacturer's level, thereby reducing the disparity between prices to the consumer in Canada and to the consumer in the United States. The result will be a more rational price and tax structure for the developing Canadian economy.

"Our second step should be another long-run programme to get reciprocal concessions in trade, particularly from our nearest neighbor, the United States.

"Moreover, both steps in the suggested programme would reduce the present disparity between prices on a wide variety of articles to the consumer in Canada and to the consumer in the United States. This is not only good in itself but may give some assurance at least that our trained and talented young people will not be tempted away, but will seek their fortunes in their native land and contribute to its development and progress.

"No one with faith in Canada's future will deny that, given time, all these difficulties of our economic development will be triumphantly overcome.

"If we Canadians will become fired with pride of country — become fully conscious of our tremendous material endowment—face our task with imagination, initiative and courage, and apply hard work; we can make the next few decades by far the greatest age yet in Canada's economic history."

HEAVIER TAXES NOT EFFECTIVE AS SPENDING CURB

The real test of tax policy to combat inflation is whether or not that policy penalizes spending and rewards savings. With this in mind one must recognize that a whole multitude of the spending public are not even touched by the more drastic of the additional imposts. In contrast, a large segment of the fixed wage and salary group has been hit and hit again. That is, of course, unfortunate in itself, on grounds of strict equity. But the real question is, "How much of the increase in taxes on this group in the last half of 1951 came out of savings?" The more that came out of savings, the less the effect on inflationary pressure.

Corporations were even harder hit in the 1951 budget. But again the real question is not, "Is this fair?" but "Did the new corporate taxes penalize spending and reward saving?" To this question, the answer is simply, "No." Human nature being what it is, heavy corporate taxes tend to increase spending by corporations because the Government is paying a correspondingly large part of the shot.

The increase in federal excise and sales taxes in unpleasant, but these taxes do hit the spender where it hurts. Unfortunately he does not know what is hitting him. Why? Because the taxes are levied at the manufacturing level, passed on plus mark-up at various points from there on, and finally concealed in the retail price. The system is, therefore, inefficient: for it takes out of the consumer's pocket much more than it yields to the Government in revenue. But, worse still, the purchaser sees the whole increase in price not as a tax, but as a rise in the cost of living and a reason for demanding higher wages for his work or a higher price for his product.

A further aggravation is that provincial and municipal sales taxes, levied on the retail price, obviously become in part a tax on taxes. This is bad in principle, and, as we have seen, it lacks even the virtue of expendiency; in the fight on inflation the federal tax is ineffective because concealed. It is unfortunate that in 1951 this slap at spending had to be administered with an anaesthetic.

General Manager Reports Assets Over $2.5 Billions

T. H. Atkinson, General Manager, in reviewing the bank's 1951 report stated that total assets of The Royal Bank of Canada has now reached the imposing total of $2,515,645,208. This, he said, was a new high mark in Canadian banking history and a figure which would undoubtedly be noted throughout the financial world.

Deposits likewise had reached record totals, said Mr. Atkinson. "Apart from government balances which, as previously mentioned, are lower by some $46,000,000, interest-bearing deposits have increased $19,805,000, to $1,123,-723,000 and non-interest bearing deposits are up $39,694,000 and now stand at $1,085,717,000. The balances in both categories constitute new records. We are particularly pleased that the number of deposit accounts on the books of the bank increased over 100,000 during the year and now exceed 2,100,000."

Mr. Atkinson reported profits for the year had increased $1,137,926 although this had been somewhat more than counterbalanced by increased taxes. After providing for taxes, depreciation and dividends, including an additional dividend of $700,000 (at the rate of 20c per share) the bank transferred two million dollars to the Reserve Fund and carried forward $1,026,153.

The bank's programme of improvement to branches, which has gone on steadily since the end of the war, continued during the year to provide the public and staff with modern, up-to-date facilities and surroundings. Branches in operation on November 30th totalled 761, of which 62 were located in countries outside of Canada.

ROYAL BANK'S UNIQUE SERVICE

Mr. Atkinson noted that Canada is today one of the foremost trading nations of the world and he paid a tribute to the Government departments responsible for developing new markets for Canadian producers. Without worldwide banking facilities, however, Canadian traders would be seriously handicapped, he said. The Royal Bank of Canada was in a unique position to provide such service because of its 62 branches in the Caribbean area, Central and South America and its direct representation in London, England, New York and Paris.

"We have, of course, world-wide relations with correspondent banks in all countries where we have no branches and from these sources obtain information and reports on conditions and commercial regulations which are of inestimable value to our trading clients," said Mr. Atkinson, "but based on over 50 years of operations abroad and wide experience in foreign fields, we are firmly convinced there is no really adequate substitute in any business for direct representation by the organization itself. Experience with trading customs and intimate knowledge of local practices in the many countries where we operate, coupled with the close liaison which exists between our representatives abroad, both direct and correspondent, and our Head Office Foreign Departments, places us in a position which enables our bank to provide facilities for clients and others directly interested in international trade which otherwise would not be available.

PRAISE FOR STAFF

"It is always a pleasure to conclude my remarks to you with an enthusiastic tribute to the members of our staff. The success of any company or institution must of necessity bear a direct relation to the degree of efficiency of its personnel but this is particularly true of a bank where the things we sell are service and friendliness. The friendly approach is traditional with our staff and service beyond the call of duty is the rule rather than the exception. The staff of the bank numbers 12,400, in addition to which we employ approximately 1,200 people in other capacities, or a total of over 13,600. Their loyalty to and enthusiasm for the bank are most heartening to the Executive and it is proven daily by the reports we receive in Head Office from clients across the country. The gratifying report before you today is a logical outcome of this fine service and to the staff I wish to say a sincere "thanks" on behalf of the management as well as the shareholders. Whatever may be in store in the year just beginning, I am confident the staff will meet the situation with efficiency, loyalty and enthusiasm."

BUSINESS COMMENT

MORE EASING OF CURBS?

by F. M. Richards

IS IT true that business is headed further downwards? The answer, so far as this observer is concerned, is that it would be unwise to bet on that. The current downturn was largely Government-produced (through credit restrictions and tax increases to check inflation) and the down-pressure can be taken off as easily as it was applied. In fact, some of it has been lifted already, and more will be if business stays depressed. Various tax cuts are reportedly being considered at Ottawa.

Looking ahead, there appears to be much more pressure on the upside than on the down. Besides the $1,500 million to be spent on defence this year, there's no less than $5,100 million scheduled to be laid out as capital investment in new undertakings and extensions of existing ones. There's enough stimulation in expenditures of that volume to more than offset the effects of the present "consumer caution" and other temporarily (largely seasonally) contractive influences.

The real prospect—by no means wholly satisfactory—seems to be that though the aggregate volume of business will be high throughout the year, activity will be spotty; some firms (civilian-goods producers) and some areas will be less busy than others because of inability to obtain needed materials. This condition, an extension of the current situation, may be more marked than it is now, until new supplies become available later in the year.

However, Ottawa is forecasting that our gross national production this year will be about three per cent above the record $21,000 million of 1951; that our exports will increase by five to seven per cent above 1951, and that while imports will be up too, our trade balance will be better than last year's. That's no picture of depression.

Cost and price levels in the United States will have a considerable influence on those in Canada because of the high extent to which U.S. supplies enter into our own production. There is an element of danger there, but present forecasts are optimistic. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and of Defence Production, thinks that Canadian prices are likely to be fairly stable for the next three months at least and that inflationary pressures are declining now, though they may rise again if industry has to grant excessive wage increases. Mr. Howe is quite bullish, on balance, about the general 1952 outlook.

Flexibility

I NOTE that this country's abolition of foreign exchange controls was applauded by *The New York Times* as "a triumph for a fiscal and monetary program which has been based, not on political expediency and compromise, but on a courage and integrity that are all too rare in modern governments," which is nice to hear. Since then Ottawa has relaxed its restrictions on the use of consumer credit (by extending the allowable period of instalment payments on consumer durables), as a result of the rather sharp downturn in non-defence business and the easing of inflation pressures.

These are not the only relaxations: President James Muir of the Royal Bank, in his speech to shareholders at the bank's annual meeting, called attention to the Government's recent easing of its low-interest rate policy and to the removal in September, 1950, of the fixed relationship between the Canadian and U.S. dollars. Since Mr. Muir's pronouncements are regarded as outstanding in the yearly crop of bank presidential speeches, it should be noted that he expressed the belief that the ability of the Canadian economy to sustain the shock of adjustment to the economic needs of the defence program depends in large measure upon increased flexibility—in other words, upon the ability of prices, interest rates and exchange rates to adjust themselves to changes in economic conditions.

Looking to the future, Mr. Muir thinks that in the long run the virtues of flexibility in the Canadian economy are likely to be even more important than in the short run. In the long run, he says, Canada's primary economic need is the greatest possible stimulation of economic development. This need is firmly based not only on

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ECONOMIC development means (1) that Canada's population must expand at a rate possible only with large immigration; (2) that her capital investment must continue for a long period to be a large proportion of her national income, and (3) that outside capital must feel confident that the Government's policy will provide just and equal treatment. Mr. Muir thinks that great changes in the volume and composition and perhaps the direction of our foreign trade must be expected; the competitive position of established businesses may change as new industries appear, and so on.

The need for adjustment would not be so great in the long run if we were content (which we must not be, Mr. Muir says) to continue as a producer of primary products for final manufacture elsewhere. On the other hand, the use of the tariff or other device to force Canadians to buy home-manufactured goods merely reintroduces some of the inflexibility we are trying to avoid. Also, our position next to the United States makes a high tariff both a cause of discontent and a temptation to break the law, while the alternative (competition with U.S. industries enjoying the low costs of a large mass market) might seem to rule out a diversified industrial economy for Canada.

Mr. Muir considers the dilemma a serious one, but he believes it can be resolved. There is little reason to doubt, he thinks, that Canada can achieve both industrial development and freer trade. Our problem is to hasten the process. Our first step, he thinks, should be a long-run program to reduce or abolish excise and sales taxes at the manufacturer's level, thereby reducing the disparity between consumer prices in Canada and the United States. The result will be a more rational price and tax structure for the developing Canadian economy.

OUR SECOND step, he says, should be another long-run program to get reciprocal concessions in trade, particularly from the United States. Our farm machinery industry now has the advantage of free access to the U.S. market and the U.S. industry likewise has free access to our market. Other industries could benefit greatly by an extension of this principle of "limited free trade."

Besides its great advantages in respect of natural resources, this country has the advantage, according to Mr. Muir, of a form of government that is designed for, and has actually achieved, economic as well as political freedom.

Lethbridge Report

LIKE most other parts of the prairies, the Lethbridge (Alta.) area did not do so well in 1951 as it had expected. What appeared to be the most promising grain crop since 1915-16 was hit by rain and snow at the wrong time, which delayed ripening, halted harvesting and eventually brought about a serious lowering of the grades. Some eight to ten million bushels of unharvested wheat had to be left under the snows of winter, to be salvaged in spring if possible. The sugar beet crop, also a very heavy one, ran into similar harvesting difficulties.

Senator William A. Buchanan, publisher of *The Lethbridge Herald* and perennial booster for Southern Alberta, nevertheless manages to find some bright spots in the latest of his special annual reports on his area. He admits that altogether, apart from the ranching industry which never was so prosperous, the farmers of Southern Alberta had a year of upsets and disappointments. Nevertheless, he says, "most of them are still in a strong financial position, and when all the returns from 1951 production are in, I am satisfied that nearly all will have a cash return equivalent to that of a year ago."

A very informative special issue of *The Lethbridge Herald* tells us that Lethbridge's population has risen 56 per cent in ten years to almost 23,000, as a result of the production of farms and ranches, the coal mines, gas, oil and manufacturing. While the *Herald* confines itself to hoping that 1952 weather will justify the familiar appellation of "Sunny Southern Alberta," a reasonable forecast would seem to be that Lethbridge will see much greater growth over the next ten years as a result of the development of industries on the prairies and the strategic advantages offered by Lethbridge itself.

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THE MARKET: ALUMINIUM LTD.

PAST, PRESENT & PROSPECTS

by George Armstrong

THE CURRENT era has been termed the light-metal age. Twenty years ago aluminum was a novelty used in cooking utensils. With the growth in the airplane industry the use of aluminum skyrocketed. Today it is being used in thousands of different ways where lightness and resistance to corrosion are essentials. In 1930, world production totalled about 300,000 short tons, in 1940, 865,000 tons and in 1950, 1,500,000 tons. The projection of the demand curve calls for the consumption of aluminum to double again before 1960 and to reach a figure four times current levels by 1970.

A major competitive advantage possessed by aluminum is cost. Almost the only metal selling for less than pre-war, it is cheaper on a volume basis than any metal except steel.

The commercial ore—bauxite—occurs principally in tropical regions. Getting aluminum from the ore consumes a great deal of power: a pound of aluminum requires 10 kilowatt hours of electrical energy. Thus, the economics of the industry require mining in the tropics and transporting the ore long distances to refineries, since there are few hydro-electric sites developed—or undeveloped—in the tropics.

We therefore have an industry characterized by (1) rapid and sustained growth, (2) a strong competitive position, (3) the necessity for heavy capital expenditures— and characterized usually by heavy fixed charges which in the past have caused earnings to fluctuate widely.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED, incorporated in 1928, is a holding company controlling approximately 47 subsidiaries in 19 countries. Its Canadian subsidiary, Aluminum Company of Canada, is the largest individual producer of primary aluminum in the world, accounting in 1950 for about 25 per cent of world production. Activities of the 47 subsidiaries include mining, shipping and transporting of bauxite and other basic raw materials, generation of hydro-electric power, production of primary aluminum, and fabrication or manufacture of some of the output.

Aluminium's largest investment is in smelter and power plants in the Saguenay River Valley of Quebec. Total developed power—virtually 100 per cent owned—is in excess of two million horsepower. Most of this is at Shipshaw, Que. Peribonka will add 540,000 horse-power by early 1953.

Smelting facilities in Quebec are now located at Arvida and Isle Maligne in the Saguenay Valley, and at Shawinigan Falls, Beauharnois and La Tuque. Primary ingot capacity of these plants is about 450,000 metric tons per annum, although actual production is dependent on the amount of power available. Completion of the new power development in Quebec is expected to permit full utilization of existing smelting capacity and the operation of a new smelter of 45,000 metric tons being constructed at Isle Maligne. The Quebec power and ingot expansion program will cost an estimated $90,000,000.

In the meantime, important new developments are taking place in British Columbia. In January 1951 the Aluminum Company of Canada was granted the right to develop a power site 350 miles northwest of Vancouver. It is estimated that the 1,600,000 h.p. firm power which can be economically developed at this site will be capable of supporting a smelting capacity of 500,000 metric tons of aluminum annually. The current construction program will permit the generation of 1,000,000 h.p. although generating equipment of only 450,000 h.p. capacity is presently authorized. The smelter and townsite are being developed at Kitimat. The smelter will consist initially of two potlines with a total annual production capacity of 83,000 metric tons. This first stage of the development will cost in the neighborhood of $160 million.

RAW MATERIALS: Aluminium's reserves of bauxite in British Guiana are adequate to supply the existing Canadian smelters for 30 years. Supplies in Jamaica are thought to be of about equal size, while lower grade deposits are also available in British Guiana, the Gold Coast and French Guinea.

FABRICATING FACILITIES: The largest fabricating subsidiary is Northern Aluminium Company Limited, which has three plants in England. Total capacity of these three plants is now about 135,000 metric tons annually.

The relative importance of the various activities of Aluminium is indicated by the percentage of its gross fixed assets which represent them. Smelting facilities comprise 38 per cent of the total, power 37 per cent, fabricating 13 per cent, mining 7 per cent and transportation and other 5 per cent. Approximately 82 per cent of total investment in these facilities is in Canada with 7 per cent in the rest of the Western Hemisphere, 7 per cent in other British Commonwealth countries and 4 per cent in other countries.

FINANCING: The current expansion programs are expected to involve expenditures of some $300 million up to the end of 1954, of which about $30 million had been spent by mid-1951. It is thought that the $112 million on hand at that time in cash and marketable securities and the $65 million to be received from the British Government in unsecured notes, together with depreciation allowances,

GEORGE ARMSTRONG *is Director of Canadian Business Service.*

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will be adequate to finance this program without recourse to further borrowing. The proceeds from the issue of 372,205 shares through an offering of rights to shareholders in October, 1951, are not expected to be required to meet presently authorized expenditures. It was considered advisable, however, to add the $23,881,524 derived therefrom to general corporate funds to be available for working capital requirements.

Capitalization outstanding on completion of this financing will consist of 4,094,255 shares of no par value common stock. In addition the Aluminum Company of Canada has outstanding in the hands of the public $13,291,225 in preferred stock and funded debt of $148,701,036, while other subsidiaries have outstanding $4,273,200 in preferred stock and funded debt totalling approximately $38 million.

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS were commenced on the common stock in 1939 and have been paid regularly since then. The rate was $1.60 per annum based on the present capitalization, with extras being paid in most years up to 1948. In that year a total of $2.65 per share was paid, in 1949 $2.70, and in 1950 a total of $3.45. During 1951, total payments of $3.55 per share were made.

Dividends have always been covered by a wide margin, permitting the financing of heavy capital expenditures largely through retained earnings. Earnings amounted to $8.76 per share in 1950 compared with $7.26 in 1949. Sales in the first nine months of 1951 were 27 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1950 period. Higher taxes and depreciation charges reduced the gain in net earnings to 4 per cent, however, while the curtailment of production as a result of the power shortage together with higher costs caused third quarter results to be 16 per cent below the third quarter of 1950. Earnings for the full year 1951 are estimated at approximately $8.65 a share on the larger number of shares now outstanding. A moderate uptrend is anticipated for 1952 and continuous growth should accompany the additions to capacity now under construction.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED, by reason of its very cheap power, has lower production costs than any major producer on the continent. Current plans will approximately double capacity in five years. Ample power supplies will probably put Aluminium Limited in the magnesium business at Kitimat, BC to supply its own needs. Longer range plans call for a large aluminum plant on the West Coast of Africa. Still longer range plans call for a plant in Borneo. On the less favorable side will be the continuing need for large outlays of capital and the enforced sale of 1,292,175 shares within 10 years by certain shareholders as required by a recent court decision in New York. Summarizing, we would characterize Aluminium as an unusually good growth situation but not necessarily free from growth pains as yet.

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SHOULD LOSING GENERALS BE HANGED?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

left free to fight the enemy: if there is dual control on all echelons, the army cannot be operated to advantage. There can, of course, be no certainty that in defeat there would be a military conspiracy to overthrow the political power and to make peace; but the German plot of 1944, and the part Marshal Badoglio and General Ambrosio played in the overthrow of Mussolini furnish encouraging precedents, and it would be prudent to do nothing to preclude a similar event.

This is not to say that the enemy military, from field marshals down, should not be held accountable for any crimes they may commit. But it should be determined and proclaimed beforehand what actions are to be adjudged crimes. Breaches of the Hague and Geneva conventions should be punished. We could also announce that we would enforce the provisions of the Genocide Convention, holding any enemy official or military officer who contravened it criminally responsible. The definition of genocide in the convention adopted by the United Nations in 1948 includes "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group." The offence thus goes beyond simple murder of members of the group.

How far should the general be held responsible for crimes committed by troops under his command, or by troops or police operating in the area under his control? His duty to prevent and punish such crimes as murder, rape and looting is recognized in Western countries. But the acts we should like to prevent—those specified in the Genocide Convention, and other mass deportations and systematic destruction of particular classes and strata of the population of invaded countries are a different kind of act. Orders to commit them come down from above, from the national government. Previously to World War II, it was a good defence for a military officer accused of having criminally caused the death of civilians or the destruction of property if he could show that he was acting in compliance with orders of his superiors, it being the first duty of the military to obey constituted authority. In the war crimes trials however, this defence was not accepted.

IT IS, or used to be, a principle of British Military Law that an order has to be lawful to exact compliance. If acts of genocide are declared unlawful, enemy generals could be held to have no duty to obey orders to carry them out, in fact would obey such orders at their peril.

The final conclusion is that while it is right to punish the senior commanders of a defeated enemy if they have committed crimes defined by international law, apart from that, it is impolitic to deny them any other alternative to victory than disgraceful death.

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DIVIDEND NO. 9

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share has been declared for the current quarter ending January 31st, 1952, payable in Canadian Funds, Thursday, January 31st, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, January 18th, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN W. TOVELL,
President.

Toronto, Ontario.
January 8th, 1952.

BRAIN-TEASER

POPPING THE QUESTION

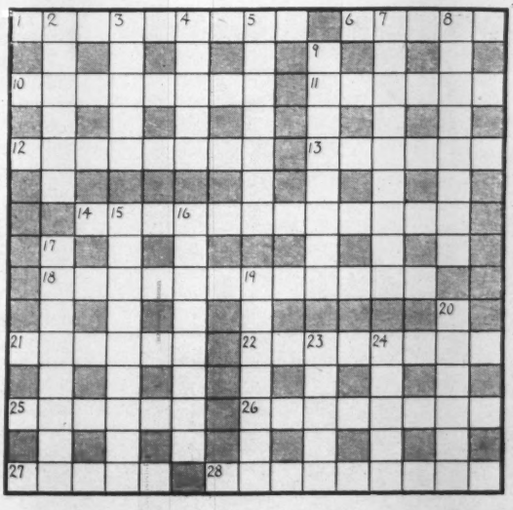
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Sounds common to Moses and Escamillo? (9)
6. There's a bit of the ceiling on the dessert! (5)
10. This player slides through his 6, no doubt. (8)
11. How Prospero's actors melted? (8)
12. Turn pale in the back of a tram. (8)
13. Tempt an unusual number with something from the refrigerator. (6)
14. It appears male merriment is simply killing. (12)
18. A stately home of England? (5,2,5)
21. Fold up, Arab fashion? (6)
22. Flounce, but not above wearing it. (8)
25. It's comical how many of them aren't. (6)
26. Mules eat rivals! (8)
27. Has one Scotch at the inn, by the sound of it. (5)
28. They played on the range. (9)

DOWN

2. It's out of this world, but fun really. (6)
3. Rub a master of arts the wrong way, and he'll take steps. (5)
4. Got in Roberta's eyes and 7 them, no doubt. (5)
5. Titled lady of Euripides, Sophocles and O'Neill. (7)
7. See 4. (9)
8. We suggest heat for a speedy one. (4, 4)
9. Borrow a novel? (8)
15. To laud in a fawning manner. (9)
16. Like the Count of Insomnia? (8)
17. The "last" trump? (8)
19. Men left after drink and the devil had done for the rest. (7)
20. Cheerio! I go a different way. (6)
23. Perhaps a rascal's make-up. (5)
24. Love poetry? It may take an age to find the muse. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 23. Then came the dawn
5. Shawls
10. Unction
11. Corydon
12. Desperado
13. China
14. Rush seat
15. Stages
17. Aurora
20. Constant
25. Bogus
26. Dreamlike
27. Demerit
28. La Tosca
29. Sunset
30. Assassin

DOWN

1. Thunder
2. Encases
3. Coiners
4. Mandalay
6. Haricot
7. Wedding
8. Sundays
9. Scion
16. Borealis 17. Aubades
18. Regimen 19. Reserve
21. Sumatra 22. Aliases
23. See 1 across
24. Odets (193)

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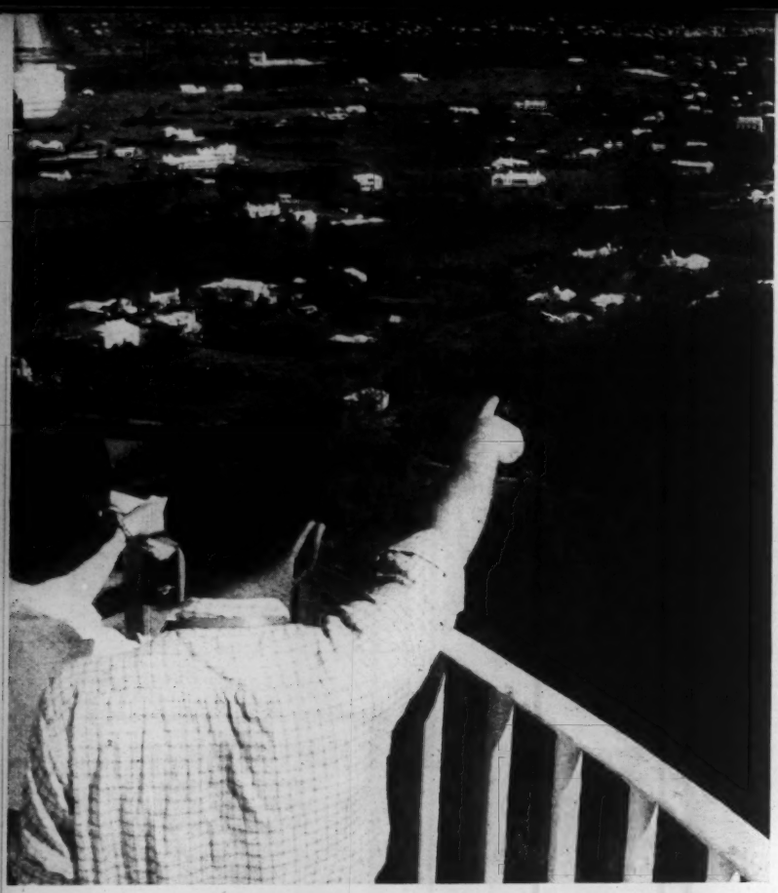


BERMUDA HOLIDAY

Story by Bernice Coffey

Photographs by Kenneth Roberts

GIBB'S HILL LIGHTHOUSE: Visitors who climb the 185 steps to top of the lighthouse are rewarded by one of the best views of the Islands it is possible to find.

GATE'S FORT: Once guardian of Bermuda's shores.

OLD AND NEW in transportation on Front Street.

LADY RODNEY discharges her cargo of foodstuff.

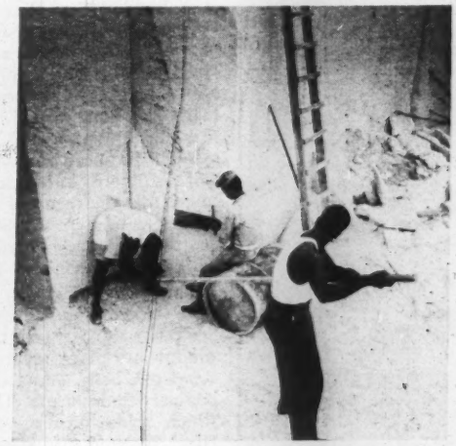
LEISURELY OUTDOOR DINING between swims in South Shore surf on the Terrace at the Coral Beach Club.

IF YOU look hard at a map of the world, you will find a speck on the Atlantic some 700 miles off the coast of the U.S. That's Bermuda, and if you haven't been there we feel sorry for you. The Island (really a crescent shaped group of islands) lies on your map almost in a straight line south from Halifax, and its latitude corresponds with that of Charleston, in South Carolina. It's about 1025 miles south-east of Montreal, or only three hours flying time from New York, five hours from Toronto, under six hours from Montreal.

Frankly, we were a trifle sceptical about Bermuda. The travel posters, for instance. No sea could be that blue. The white-roofed houses simply could not be such deliciously clear sherbet tints; beaches color of face powder; surf on reefs so white; flowers so extravagant. But we've been there, and it's all true. The Gulf Stream in which Bermuda lies is the ultramarine blue found in a paint box. Houses gleam like newly frosted wedding cakes. Stately royal palms wave their fronds

A BIG ONE THAT DIDN'T GET AWAY: Louis Mowbray, curator of the Bermuda Aquarium, looks over an 11-lb. bonefish he has just hauled from the surf. Mr. Mowbray is an authority on Atlantic fish.

FRESH FISH direct from the sea to the consumer.



CORAL QUARRY: Fabric of all Bermuda buildings.

ELBOW BEACH, mecca of swimmers, sunners.

in the warm breeze with a sound like silk taffeta. Banana trees grow in gardens, and everywhere flowers spill over walls and hedges. Bermuda is beautiful.

We flew to Bermuda in November . . . a month when the winter wind grows sharp in Canada. So it was dark when word went around, "There's Bermuda now!" We looked out as the plane sped in to the air field and saw little white houses and buildings that looked from above like a child's blocks. And when we emerged from the plane that had carried us high above the Atlantic, it was like entering a greenhouse—the warm, moist air filled with blended perfume of growing green things, flowers and the sea.

We suppose this business of visitors dropping in on Bermuda really started because of onions. They used to be the Island's economic mainstay until some smart operators ogled Bermuda's export business, bought up the seed supply, planted the seeds in Texas and called the result "Bermuda" onions. That was the end of Bermuda's business and the people turned to the cultivation of visitors with results that seem to have been mutually profitable and enjoyable.

In less strong and self-sufficient hands, Bermuda might easily become over-commericalized and spoiled. However, Bermudians are charming but strong-minded individuals, cosmopolitan in outlook (they've been a navy base for centuries, are now a crossroads of the world's airlines), and they have no intention of permitting anyone or anything to spoil the mature and gracious beauty of their tiny land. Everywhere one meets courtesy, hospitality, high standards of comfort and taste.

We liked the absence of slums, hot-dog stands and bill boards along the narrow winding roads that thread Bermuda from one tip to the other of its crescent. Laws with teeth in them guard the beauties of Bermuda. Important, too, is the high level of education and living standards among both the white (13,500) and colored (23,500) population. In this prosperous little Island there is no begging, no peddling of sight-seeing tours.

The gentle-mannered people we met on the roads greeted us in their soft voices. And we liked the feeling, even in small transactions, that off-islanders are not regarded as fair game to be taken for all that the traffic will bear. The Hon. N.H.P. Vesey, MCP, summed it up pretty accurately not long ago when he said, "We prefer to call them — not tourists—but visitors."

BERMUDA is as British as tea and crumpets, has been ever since the first settlers landed in 1609 and, in many respects, is a sub-tropical vest-pocket edition of England itself. Official designation is the "British Colony of Bermuda", oldest self-governing entity in the British Commonwealth. We might add that if you want to remain in the good graces of Bermudians you won't make any rash but mistaken statements about Bermuda being part of the British West Indies—a thousand miles distant and another matter altogether.

Relations between Bermuda and Canada are cordial and close. In fact, after the entry of New-

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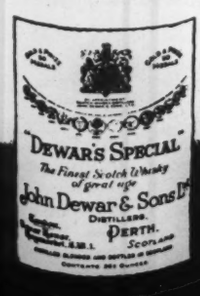

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foundland into Confederation there were semi-serious discussions in the House of Assembly anent the possibility of Bermuda becoming Canada's eleventh province. No wonder Canadians have a definite feeling of being in a country that is very different from our own, but not of being a foreigner. And many Bermudians have attended Canadian private schools and universities.

BLUFF Hon. Harry D. Butterfield, MCP (member of the Colonial Parliament), knows Canada better than do most Canadians. He fought with the Canadian army during World War I. It was Sergeant Butterfield in those days. "I believe," says genial Mr. Butterfield, "there are plenty of Canadians who would like to have the job I had then. You see one of the young fellows I pushed around in those days was Gunner Doug Abbott. He wasn't playing around with budgets and surpluses then."

Mr. Butterfield is manager of the dignified bank of N. I. Butterfield and Son in Hamilton, Bermuda's capital. He holds a law degree from Oxford, is a barrister-at-law in the Middle Temple in London, and is today's link in a chain of Butterfields who have been in some kind of banking business for nearly a century and a half.

NOR HAVE the comings-and-goings been one-way. We found Canadians everywhere—at work as well as at play. Richard Toohill is one of them. Formerly of Belmont and Inverurie, he's now Managing Director of Castle Harbour, St. George and Mid-Ocean. No less than 40 members of Castle Harbour's staff call Canada home. Mrs. Edna Watson, MCP, witty and redoubtable head of the Transport Control Board, is Montreal-born. We found that the manager of the fabric department at A. S. Smith & Son, Scottish-born Jack Hamilton, used to work for Simpson's in Toronto.

Pretty Byllee Lang, who comes from Alberta and is a member of the Sculptor's Society of Canada, is a window display artist for A. S. Cooper & Sons. And of course, the popular Bermudiana Theatre group which holds forth so successfully at Hotel Bermudiana, is an almost all-Canadian company. Viola Collins and Peggy Mercer, who run Waterloo House are both from Vancouver. And thanks to Bernice Underhill, superintendent, Canadian girls have discovered that they can train as nurses at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, with the result that the nursing staff is almost 100 per cent Canadian.

BENIGN climate and beauty have drawn many people to this crescent shaped group of islands since they were first settled by the British in 1609. Now that they are only a few hours away more than 100,000 visitors arrived in Bermuda last year, and Bermuda has become a year-round resort. Hotels which used to close for several months of the year now remain open all year. We were there in late November, and the weather was glorious. Swimming is good all year round. Whenever you go, though, better make your reservation as far in advance as possible to ensure the best choice of accommodation at the price you want to pay.

NEVER FAR AWAY from good swimming in the surf, deep water, or swimming pool. Above, Joan Ridley of Ottawa in Bermuda.

Broadly, Bermuda offers about five types of accommodation—and many variations within them—to suit the amount of money you are prepared to spend, the kind of person you are, and how you want to spend your time. These accommodations range all the way from extreme simplicity to the most luxurious and elegant. There are private clubs such as the Coral Beach Club and the Mid-Ocean Club (reservations arranged only through introduction), large hotels such as the Elbow Beach, Castle Harbour, Bermudiana, Belmont Manor . . . small hotels . . . the large guest house (such as Newstead with its atmosphere of a gracious private home) . . . the self-contained flat or apartment . . . cottage colonies such as The Ledgelets and The Reefs . . . private homes which take in one or two guests.

THESE LATTER start at $3.50 per day (breakfast included) and up, and in many cases the accommodation is self-contained. Standards are high and even inexpensive guest houses are comfortable. Tariffs usually are quoted American plan for the reason that dining places *per se* are not overabundant in Bermuda, outside Hamilton, the capital city. Rates quoted Bermuda plan include breakfast, but not other meals.

Once in Bermuda there is absolutely no excuse for not seeing the many interesting things it has to offer, for you can get about easily. Taxis, all small English cars, are plentiful and inexpensive. The Transport Control Board which is responsible for supervision of motorcars on the Island, is hottest spot in the government. Mrs. Evelyn Watson, who heads the Board, says, "I always wear white and blue; but when I get up to speak, all the other members immediately see red." At any rate, both prices and speed limits of taxis on Bermuda's hard-packed coral roads are closely regulated. Top speed is 20 miles an hour (fast enough on the narrow, twisting, walled roads). Rates are 28 cents for the first mile, 14 cents

each additional mile. Or you can hire one for the day for $14. The ubiquitous Bermuda bicycle is perfect for sightseeing and other leisurely getting about. Favored by many cyclists is the VeloSolex (bicycle fitted with small motor), $4.50 a day. Or you can hire one of the picturesque fringe-topped horse-drawn carriages. Or travel on ferries that run from one part of the Island to the other.

Although completely surrounded by water Bermudians have learned to have a high regard for it in its unsalted state. There is little or no fresh water under ground and Bermuda relies on rainfall as its source of supply. There is no water scarcity, but reckless misuse is frowned upon. It's a common sight in Bermuda to see the brow of a hill smoothed down to bedrock, cracks plastered and whitewashed to carry the rain to a cistern. The water is drinkable.

A great deal of food has to be imported and most of it comes via ship. Bermudian housewives expect to find lots of fresh meat on the market when either the *Queen* or *Monarch* has stopped on her way south, a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables when she has called in on her way north. The food is good, and similar to that obtainable at home in Canada.

We found that our Canadian dollars had excellent purchasing power. Bermuda is in the sterling area and we soon became accustomed to prices quoted in pounds, shillings and pence. Both United States and Canadian money circulates with the same freedom as Bermuda's, and you soon find yourself with three kinds of change in your pocket or purse. As for cigarettes and other forms of tobacco, you can get all the well-known American brands at only slightly more than they cost in the U.S.—27 cents a pack. Better known English brands, such as Craven "A", Capstan, Players, are available. Liquor is incredibly low in price.

Bermuda has many attractions for Canadians—an even-tempered climate that is sheer enchantment to northerners . . . a family relationship within the British Commonwealth . . . some of the finest beaches in the world . . . a talent for pampering the visitor . . . a relaxed approach to the almost forgotten art of living.

STATELY PALMS line approach to church.

WHERE TO STAY IN BERMUDA

BERMUDA OFFERS accommodation tailored to every taste, every purse, ranging from glittering hotels with hundreds of rooms to modest but comfortable houses which take one or two guests. All are within easy reach of the Island's attractions. Hosts and hostesses at many guest houses and hotels entertain at the pre-dinner cocktail hour to bring guests together. Nearly everywhere guests may have breakfast served in their room at no extra charge. Hotels and guests houses will pack box lunches for guests who go sightseeing.

THE BERMUDIANA. On outskirts of Hamilton with magnificent views of the picturesque harbour. The management has just spent $1,000,000 in alterations. 275 guests, modified American plan (breakfast and dinner) $10-$20.

BELMONT MANOR HOTEL & GOLF CLUB, overlooking Granaway Deep and the Great Sound. Completely refurbished after wartime occupation by the RAF, and reopened in January. One of the Island's finest golf courses.

CAMBRIDGE BEACHES. Select guest establishment comprising old Bermuda homesteads and several cottages of various sizes. Private beaches for still water or surf bathing. 75 guests, $14-$20.

CASTLE HARBOUR HOTEL. High on a ridge overlooking Harrington Sound and Castle Harbour. Completely redecorated. Sailing and fishing from the dock (reached by elevator!) 475 guests, $14-$21.

CORAL BEACH AND TENNIS CLUB. High on a cliff with Club's fabulous South Shore beach directly below. Main house lounge furnished with blend of fine antique and modern furniture, bar and game room. Guest wing and cottages beautifully appointed. Excellent cuisine and service. 82 guests, by introduction only.

DEEPDENE MANOR. Formerly a luxurious private home overlooking

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

THE
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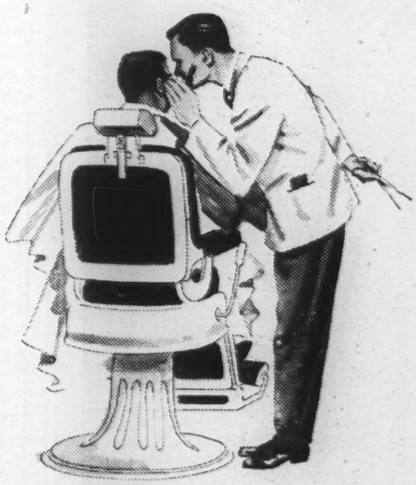

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BERMUDA

BERMUDA DIARY

UNTIL LESS than 100 years ago, Bermuda was called the "Gibraltar of the West," and many of the old forts are open to visitors. Fort St. Catherine, recently opened after extensive restoration, offers a fascinating trip down flights of steps, through a maze of galleries or tunnels leading to powder magazines, and a sensational view from above of the sea. In the World War II American and Canadian soldiers manned the fort.

Bermuda is made up of over 150 coral islands which are divided into nine Parishes. Oldest settlement is the seventeenth-century town of St. George which hasn't changed much since the days when the townspeople's main preoccupation was staving off the forays of Spaniards, Frenchmen, pirates and Americans of the Revolution. Charming old buildings dot the winding lanes, which still answer to their original names—One Gun Alley, Petticoat Lane, Old Maid's Lane, and Shinbone Alley. Here you will see Old St. Peter's, the Parish Church of St. George, oldest Anglican Church in the Western hemisphere.

Things to see: The exceptional collection of old and priceless Wedgwood at A. S. Cooper & Sons in Hamilton, the capital. Next to the Wedgwood people's own in England, it is the biggest collection of these museum pieces anywhere. Incidentally, the Cooper shop, which is filled with china and antique furniture gathered from the four corners of the world, is in itself of considerable interest. Originally it was an old salt warehouse (they still are unable to make paint adhere to the walls in spots because of the impregnated salt) and the floor is the original one of red bricks (pink with age) laid in sand.

At the Aquarium you can look some of the most beautiful and some of the most fearsome fish straight in the eye, and they'll look right back at you. This is one of the finest collections of colorful tropical fish to be found anywhere. And at the Museum you'll find a complete collection of the various coral forms; old maps; objects carved from native cedar by Boer prisoners-of-war in 1902; Else Bostleman's exquisite drawings of fish found by Dr. William Beebe during his bathysphere descent into the ocean's depths. These drawings were shown in the National *Geographic*, then presented to the Museum by Dr. Beebe. Among other interesting exhibits here—watercolor portraits of Bermuda's flowers by Mrs. Beatrice Packer, an assistant curator at the Museum, who studied her botany in Kent, Eng.

Other not-to-be-missed "points of interest": Leamington Caves, Gibb's Hill Light, Devil's Hole, the trip through the Marine Gardens, the Crystal Cave, light at St. David's, the Lili perfume factory where they are delighted to show you how perfume is made from the local flowers.

BERMUDA, via which substantial dollar earnings are funnelled into the sterling area, has been called "the show window for Great Britain." Hamilton's Front Street, lined on one side by arcaded shops that face the wharves where the *Monarch* and the *Lady* boats dock, is a shopping district unequalled by many large cities. It is here that fine china, antiques, woolens, cashmeres, the famous Bermuda doeskin (made in England), and other fine things, are for sale. For the well-lined pocketbook A. S. Smith & Co., have a superfine length of vicuna at $105 a yard.

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Proof that Bermudians deal in certainties and not probabilities is the fact that "Yesterday's" weather, not "Tomorrow's", is reported in their daily newspaper, the *Royal Gazette*.

Bermuda's oldest and most noted industry is the growing and exportation of Easter lilies. The flowers are considered a "by-product" as the big volume of business is in the thousands of bulbs shipped to the U.S., England and Canada each summer where they are cultivated in hothouses to supply the demand for flowers during the Easter season.

In Somerset, Bermuda, there is a tiny drawbridge, said to be the smallest of its kind in the world. Only 18 inches wide, the draw is lifted like a trap door to allow sailboats with tall masts to pass through. It connects Somerset with the main Island.

Motor cars must pass a thorough inspection before they are licensed each year. Upholstery, paint, general appearance and mechanical condition must meet the standards or a license will not be issued. The Government has power to regulate appearance and colors of cars.

According to custom, the Bishop of the Church of England in Bermuda signs official documents with his first name and "Bermuda" as his last name. Consequently the official signature of the Rev. John Arthur Jagoe, the present Bishop of Bermuda is simply: "John Bermuda."

THE QUESTION of what to take to wear in Bermuda is a relatively simple one. From April to about mid-November, summer dresses — preferably cotton ones—cardigan, pullovers and skirts, pedal-pushers or shorts (Bermuda length, which is just above the knees), swim suits, beach robe. A pair of crepe rubber sole shoes will be useful if you plan to really do the sights—you'll be glad of them when you clamber over coral rock, go below ground in the Crystal Cave, or inspect the old forts. A light wrap or stole is essential for evening wear. Noted at the dinner hour at the Coral Beach Club when we were there in November: light summer dress with knitted stole of white wool threaded with gold (we saw its twin at the Bermuda Shop in Hamilton) . . . a white knitted jacket with pearl embroidery around the neck, worn by a young bride . . . late day into evening type of dresses such as are worn in Canada at this time of the year.

All this applies, too, to relatively cooler times of the year—December, January, February—except that you are unlikely to need the cotton dresses. However, whatever time of the year don't forget the swim suits. Add a simple evening dress or two if you plan to be very social.

The matter of clothes is even more simple for men than it is for women. Shorts (Bermuda length, gentlemen, anywhere but on the beach unless you wish to be *spoken to* pleasantly but firmly by the gendarmes), slacks, sports jackets, will see them through the day and evening. Dinner jacket (white in summer) is useful.

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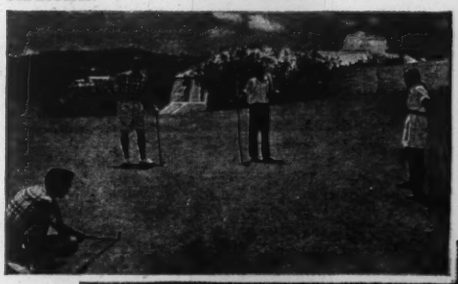

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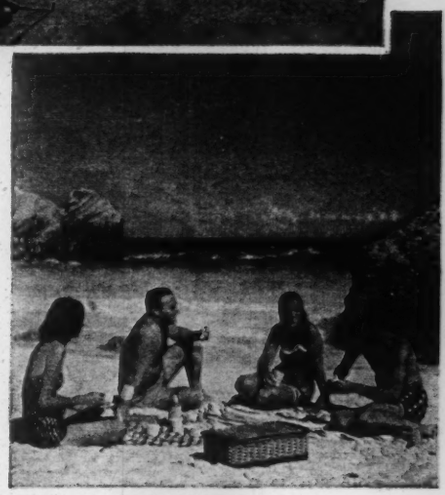

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BERMUDA

THE SPORTSMAN'S PROGRAM

OUTSIDE of ice hockey, Bermuda offers nearly every popular sport for those who want to take an active part or "spectate":

GOLF: Champs, duffers, or in-betweens, won't miss the opportunity to play over some of Bermuda's fine courses. The Mid-Ocean Club, Tucker's Town, boasts one of the world's renowned golf courses, designed by famed Charles Blair Macdonald and Seth J. Raynor. Three tees are provided for each hole, providing championship (6121 yds.), regular (5541 yds.) and short (4837 yds.) courses. (By introduction only.)

Belmont Manor and Riddell's Bay, both in Warwick, are equally famous for their beauty, with breathtaking views of the ocean from almost every fairway and green. Cards for the latter two may be arranged through hotels or guest houses. All three are a full 18 holes and are kept in true championship condition. Many major golf tournaments are scheduled to be held at these courses between now and April. Also, at St. George's is the sporty and picturesque nine-hole course of the St. George Hotel.

TENNIS: Bermuda Lawn Tennis Club's five en-tout-Cas courts at Tennis Stadium, near Hamilton, are available to visitors at moderate charges ($1 per person). Charlie Ward, the professional, will play with you if you lack a partner. There are many private courts, and all large hotels and many resort colonies have their own courts. The Coral Beach and Tennis Club, situated on the south shore of Warwick, extends its amenities to visitors who are introduced by members.

BOATING: Yacht racing in the various classes takes place year round.

FISHING: Some 500 species of fish inhabit Bermuda waters, and provide excellent year-round sport. Boats for deep-sea trolling, accommodating up to six people, may be chartered for $50 a day, tackle provided. For parties of more than six the daily charter rate is increased by only $5 a head per extra person. The *Priscilla*, an 85-foot power cruiser, goes out every Wednesday at 10 a.m. from Hamilton Harbor for a day of bottom fishing along the outer reefs, returning about 6 p.m. Charge is $8 per person, with lines and bait provided.

The Bermuda Trade Development Board sponsors The Bermuda Game Fishing Tournament from April to November and a special Bermuda Chub and Bonefish Tournament from November to March. Both tournaments are open to all amateur fishermen and limited only to specified fish taken with rod and reel. Many valuable prizes are awarded for top catches. There are no fees involved. Forms, full information on rules, can be obtained from the Sports Director of the Bermuda Trade Development Board, Hamilton, Bermuda (telephone 2983 or 3092).

SAILING: Fully equipped yachts with experienced local pilots will pick you up either side of Hamilton Harbor; give you a sail so beautiful, so pleasant you'll never forget it. (Rates: $12 a half day, $22 a day for parties up to six.) Both sail and speedboats are also for hire by hour or day.

SWIMMING, SUNNING, LOAFING: Elbow Beach Surf Club have their own beach, as does Cambridge Beaches in Somerset and The Reefs in Southampton. For Coral Beach, which provides surf bathing and fashionable sun tanning, you must be a member or be introduced. Elba Beach, Paget, has an attractive setting and surf beach, and a reasonable tariff. Most of the large hotels have fine swimming pools or beaches available. There are besides hundreds of beaches of smooth sand, or secluded little coves.

SPECTATOR SPORTS: Cricket is the national sport and matches are played Thursdays and Sundays. Soccer and rugby during February, March and April. Horse racing takes place at Shelly Bay in fall and winter (the small hill that used to hide the goings-on in the back stretch of the track was removed last summer).

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GRAFT, CORRUPTION, DEMOCRATS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

is *persona grata* with the CCF to go to Regina for a favor than for a Liberal or Conservative lawyer. That is one of the reasons so many law firms make sure that, mixed with prominent Conservative, are prominent Liberal partners.

But there is a difference between hiring a lawyer who is a friend of the party in office and the office holders accepting bribes for special favors. And it is that latter aspect of the picture that is disturbing the American nation today.

The revelation of graft and corruption at Washington is having the widest kind of political repercussion as it might well have. It lessens, seriously, the chances of President Truman running again, and if he runs, getting re-elected. It is true that there are other factors, imponderables, which may change the whole picture before the Americans vote this year.

One of the factors is war. Should Russia go to war in the next few months, mink coats, whether received at wholesale prices or for free, will look pretty small. Cross currents in this vast and varied country can change the whole political atmosphere.

One of those may come as a result of President Truman's designation of an Ambassador to the Vatican. One need only recall the campaign of Ku Klux Klanism when Al Smith ran for President in 1928 to see how a religious issue can rip the U.S. And right now the issue of the appointment of an Ambassador to the Vatican is bubbling all over the country. You can't tell from newspapers what is going on in the nation's mind for so mixed is this country, so great is the fear of offending any group that no accurate picture can be given.

But assume there is no war before November. Assume the U.S. gets over the tough hurdle of the appointment of the Ambassador to the Vatican without a deeper political issue being created. Then there is every reason to guess that unless there is a drastic housecleaning at Washington, with no whitewash of sacred Democratic cows, the Republicans will take over the responsibility of office for the first time since Herbert Hoover was defeated by a former Governor of New York State, a personable man named F. D. Roosevelt.

THE AMERICAN people are long suffering. They will go along with a semi-corrupt administration. Then they will suddenly revolt in a manner that leaves no doubt as to their will. Remember Jimmie Walker, the mayor of New York? Not many New Yorkers thought his was a pure administration. But Jimmie Walker was an attractive personality. City hall was like a vast vaudeville stage and the people on it were good for an almost daily laugh.

Then came the depression. Corruption was no longer funny. Times were grim. A wisecrack did not provide an answer to graft. And Jimmie Walker, Democrat that he was, and Democrat as the voters were and still are, went out like a light.

Are the American people as a whole in the mood today that New Yorkers were when Fiorella La Guardia, Republican - Fusion candidate, was elected as mayor to clean out the stables?

There are all kind of signs that the Americans are in the same kind of mood today they were in when they tossed the remnants of the Walker crowd out on their ears.

The election of a man with virtually no public record, Rudolph Halley, as President of the Council, in New York city a few weeks ago, against the Tammany and other Democratic machines is a sign.

These are serious days for the Americans. Casualties are high in Korea. Taxes are high. And in the midst of all this and inflation, along comes a gang of politicians who dish out tax favors for those who know how to give presents of mink coats and trips to resorts and race tracks and commissions on the purchase of a plane and all the rest of the boodle that comes from no sense of public morality.

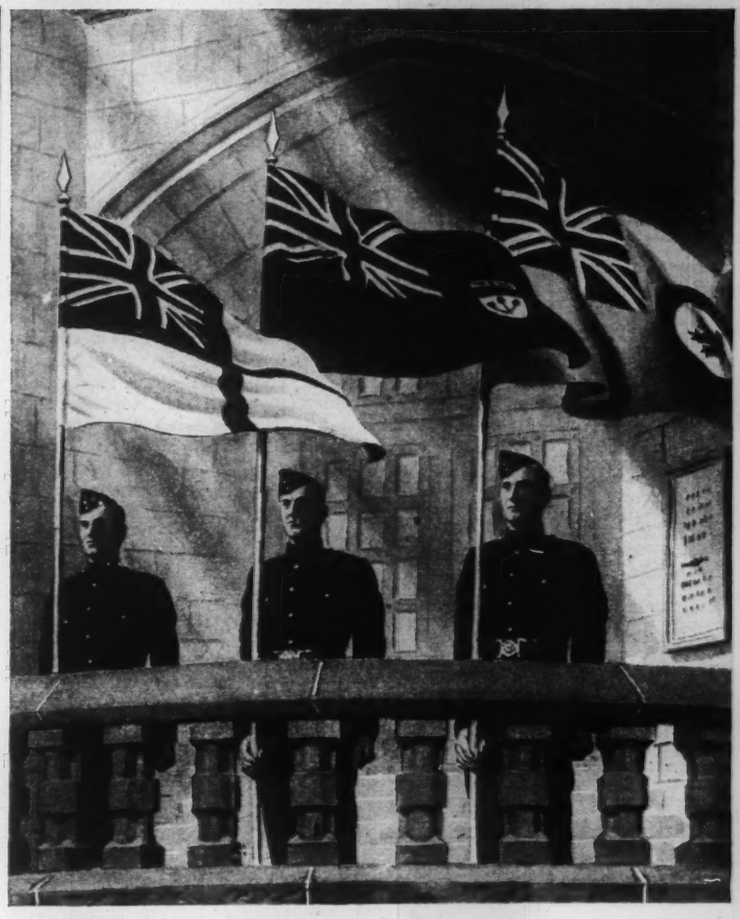
WE CANADIANS should not forget another thing. It is that Senator Fulbright, Representative King, are all Democrats. This reporter knows of no case where a Canadian elected politician has dug deep to reveal corruption in his own party in the same way. The Fulbright and RFC case is comparable to the chairman of, let us say, the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, unearthing scandals to reflect on Liberal Cabinet Ministers.

Part of the reason is the lack of party discipline in the U.S. Another is that the men in office are elected for fixed periods. No vote of lack of confidence can force a change of Administration here. But Canadians ought to give the American politician credit for, in the midst of all this terrible mess, putting the nation ahead of his own party's welfare at the polls.

There is another result of the revelations at Washington. All this strengthens Senator Taft's chances to get the Republican nomination for Presidential candidate. For the regulars in the GOP like Taft. They like him because they know him and he knows them. An outsider, like General Eisenhower, will get the votes at the Convention in proportion to his chances of winning an election. But if what is now being unearthed at Washington is only a beginning, then it would not need a personality as attractive as Eisenhower's to defeat the Democrats. Taft could do it. And if by Convention time the Democrats are still weaker, then the chances of Eisenhower become slighter.

The American people are disturbed. They are now, unwillingly, the leaders of the free world. The new problems involved, the new outlays, the curtailments, the headaches are not of their wishing. And to top it all the evidence of cheap chiselling grows worse almost daily.

If the Democrats are tossed on their ears into the ashcan next November, no onlooker need be surprised.



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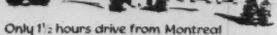

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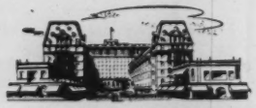

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BOOKS

OUR NEWS FROM ABROAD

by R. A. Farquharson

REUTERS' CENTURY — by Graham Storey — *Clarke, Irwin*—$2.25.

NEWS SERVICES have come a long way since Paul Julius Reuter organized a pigeon post a century ago to expedite financial news. This service is now the Reuter Trust, owned cooperatively by the press of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India. The word Trust in this case means that all parties have agreed that Reuters' at no time shall pass into the hands of any one group or faction; that its integrity, independence and freedom from bias shall at all times be fully preserved.

Though every despatch in its long history has been signed by the name of the agency, Reuters' has remained impersonal, something just taken for granted by the newspaper reader. Now Graham Storey, in "Reuters' Century", has provided the human side of the long struggle to build an impartial service free not only of ownership bias but free of the national bias which has made so many of the national news services suspect as national propaganda.

The book is important to the reader who strives to read a newspaper intelligently. It is particularly important to Canadians because through The Canadian Press, Reuters' and Associated Press provide almost all the world news Canadians get.

In the days before Reuters' adopted the high code of the Reuters' Trust, there were times when the agency was accused of being the propaganda mouthpiece of the British Government. There were times when Canadian newspapermen were suspicious of Reuters. Perhaps this all started when in 1893 Reuters' agreed without consulting Canadian papers that Canada came within the Associated Press sphere of influence.

In 1919 a joint British and Canadian government scheme to bring the first Reuter service to Canada stirred up a crisis with The Canadian Press which led to a battle over the whole question of government subsidies. This had the happy result in Canada of getting rid of Canadian Government subsidies to CP. It had the unfortunate result, too, of creating Canadian resentment against Reuters' which is now entirely forgotten.

News services provide such a large proportion of the news carried in Canadian papers that the integrity of the service assumes a far greater importance than the integrity of any one newspaper. Fortunately for Canada the three services that unite in supplying the bulk of news to Canadians all realize the dangers. All three services avoid political, and national alliances and strive for impartiality and accuracy.

—"With Rommel in the Desert"
H. W. SCHMIDT

Rommel: German View

by Kim McIlroy

WITH ROMMEL IN THE DESERT — by H. W. Schmidt—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

FIELD-MARSHAL Erwin Rommel, Nazi Germany's best-known wartime general, emerges from this account by a member of his staff as perhaps as great a military hero as he was to Desmond Young, but something less perfect as a man.

Schmidt, a South African who became Rommel's aide and was very close to him during a good part of the North African campaign, observed his boss closely and presents his ideas candidly.

He sees the Marshal as not nearly the daring, imaginative tactician of Young and Hollywood, but as a sound soldier who planned carefully and then simply wouldn't accept excuses from his subordinates if plans failed. He tells of Rommel committing the extraordinary and unpardonable military sin of giving orders direct to lower formations, often in the midst of battle and to the complete confusion of his commanders.

One interesting revelation is that the romantic "Desert Fox" legend didn't spring up by accident, but was carefully built by two PR men at his headquarters, who kept the general amply supplied with photographs of himself to send along with replies to his fan mail, which was invariably answered.

Schmidt spends only half his book personally with Rommel in the desert. The rest is an account of front-line infantry fighting in Africa.

Still, Rommel is the key figure, and much new light is shed on him as a soldier and a man. He felt, for example, that the key decision that lost the war in Africa was that to invade Crete rather than Malta. In his opinion, it was the .88 flak gun, adapted to anti-tank work, which kept the Afrika Korps in the fight for as long as they stayed.

4 dangerous ideas

1. After a fire will your records come through undamaged? Don't be too sure.

2. That old heavy-walled safe, without an Underwriter's Label, cannot be trusted.

3. A fireproof building often acts as an incinerator! Just ask a fireman.

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—"King's Arrow"
JACKET DESIGN

Deft and Daft

by Mary Lowrey Ross

PARENTS KEEP OUT—by Ogden Nash—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.*
A SHORT WALK FROM THE STATION — by Phyllis McGinley—*Macmillan—$3.50.*

"MANY PARENTS will find that they have read some of these verses in other books of mine," writes Ogden Nash in the preface to his newest collection, "Parents Keep Out." "I shall not apologize. Anybody who has read previous books of mine is a trespasser in this one."

Actually most children who have ever made the acquaintance of Poet Nash have already trespassed freely in volumes borrowed from their parents; for any child who is old enough to read is instantly at home in the Nash anarchy where rules of syntax, logic and spelling are simply thrown overboard. As a result junior audiences looking for a brand-new "Golden Trashery of Ogden Nashery" may be disappointed in the present volume, since most of the poems here are reprinted from "Family Albun" and earlier collections.

The demand for Ogden Nash is of course inexhaustible and with publishers pressing hard the poet can hardly be blamed if he fills out each new volume with generous helpings from previous collections. To be sure Mr. Nash continues to produce new wonders along with the old. His ear is still so acutely tuned to regional variations that he can rhyme Pegasus with Texas, and he is still capable of such skylarking inventions as,

"We're rosy as pippins and twice as
circular,
Not perpendicular but pippindecu-
lar."

There are enough of these novelties in "Parents Keep Out" to indicate that Poet Nash is as deft and daft as he ever was—though not quite enough to justify an entire new volume. Mr. Nash himself hasn't been too often to the well. But it is beginning to look as though his publishers had.

PHYLLIS MCGINLEY'S light verse follows a more formal pattern than Ogden Nash's. Though often brilliantly funny she is never convulsive, and she rarely sacrifices grace to lunacy for the sake of an end-rhyme.

Mrs. McGinley's preference, as she freely admits in her preface to "A Short Walk From The Station" is for the normal. Her theme is the life of a contented suburbanite in a happy suburb and she writes affectionately of the community she calls Spruce Manor,

"I know a village full of bees,
And gardens lit by canna torches,
Where all the streets are named for
trees,
And people visit on their porches.

It looks haphazard from the shore,
Brown flickers build there. But I'd
not
Willing, I think, exchange it for
Arcadia or Camelot."

Mrs. McGinley is as observant as she is indulgent, however, and can write about life in the suburbs with a wit and precision that remind one occasionally of Jane Austen describing the goings-on in Bath. Her verses are fresh, friendly and expert, without a touch of folksiness. Poetess McGinley's inspiration may be suburban, but her approach is unfailingly urbane.

The Last Twist

by John Yocom

KING'S ARROW — by Joseph Patrick — *Longmans, Green—$4.25.*

THE AMERICAN Revolution has been a backdrop rung down for so many historical novels—good, bad, indifferent—that we believed a fresh plot angle could not possibly be developed. It seems one *was* left—the revolutionary period at sea, followed through the eyes of a young Scot working a smooth pitch of smuggling on behalf of colonial merchants. It was New England business against the English Crown.

This is a refreshingly new tale, full of lively pursuits and sea fights, romantic overtones, lustily humorous interludes.

The young medical student has been pressed into the Royal Navy, deserts at Martinique, finally lands in New England, sticks around until the 1770 Boston Massacre. It's the old backdrop but first-book-author Patrick puts a new bunch of players before it in a new plot twist.

Writers & Writing

■ Author of boys' stories, JACK HAMBLETON, among other things in his past, did considerable hunting in Siberia—wolves and wild dogs; mountain goats in Hawaii and shark fishing.

■ MARSH JEANNERET is co-author of a successful history text, "The Story of Canada", which has gone into 130,000 copies since its publication two years ago. Now a French edition is being published under title "Notre Histoire".

■ Is that amiable fisherman, Professor JOHN D. ROBINS, writing another book? Just a whisper, we pass on to you.

■ Canadian book-buyers will be happy to learn that the late HARRY BATSFORD, chairman and managing director of B. T. Batsford Ltd., a firm of booksellers and publishers of London, Eng., established 108 years ago, will be succeeded in the firm by his nephew, BRIAN BATSFORD.—*Rica*

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WORLD OF WOMEN

MARRIAGE BLUEPRINTS FOR TODAY'S YOUTH

by Margaret Ness

IT HARDLY seems cricket to speak of divorces and marriages in the same sentence. Like the story of a cynical railway that gave away a one-way ticket to Reno with every two tickets to Niagara Falls.

But the growing rate of divorces* and separations is making young couples face up to the special difficulties in today's marriages. As Rabbi Abraham Feinberg of Holy Blossom Temple in Toronto points out, the pressure of life today has created confusions which "breed serious emotional, psychological and economic handicaps to successful marriage." Young people realize a need to prepare themselves; but parental pre-marriage advice is no longer sufficient. Things aren't the same as when Mother and Dad married.

Then, for one thing, the young couple bought their own home; no moving in, either of free or forced choice, with the family. The young wife gave up her job and remained at home; there weren't many career-and-marriage wives. Pleasures were found in the home and with friends; outside entertainment wasn't so widespread.

SAYS Rabbi Feinberg: "We are the darlings of the machine age and expect blessings to come to us in a convenient package. Wedded life cannot be handed down to us like a finalized movie romance."

Today's young couples must squarely face the complexities of married life. Even to deal competently with buying a house, with down payments and mortgages—with the best type of insurance for their particular needs—with household budgetting—even these economic problems need expert counselling. Then there are the psychological, sex and religious aspects of marriage. For each couple to seek professional help on their own, in each field, would involve too many hours and too much money. The solution? Group counselling.

Marriage counselling is a comparatively new idea. But as one young man told me at a marriage-counselling course, "You study for any kind of job you're taking. So why shouldn't you study for marriage?" More and more, couples who are serious in their determination to make "a go" of their marriage are demanding such courses—and getting them.

IF YOU attend the lectures sponsored by the Extension Department of the University of Ottawa, you have to be serious. The course, as conducted in a number of parish churches across the Dominion, runs to one night a week from 8 p.m. to nine-ish, for 15 weeks. And you do homework, too. You fill out a questionnaire after each lesson. This is partly to focus attention on what has been discussed and also to help the priest with any individual problems.

At St. Peter's Church in Toronto, Father F. Stone has conducted successful classes for the past five years. Half of the couples present the night I attended were there because friends had taken the course and advised them to go.

The University of Ottawa would appear to be the pioneer in Canada in this field. True, the YMCA and the YWCA give some instruction in their SO-ED programs. And the Neighborhood Workers do individual, non-denominational counselling in their work with families. But marriage counselling—where engaged couples come together for serious study of the problems of marriage—is really a new venture. And rightly, the churches are taking the initiative. But most of them are still experimenting. You don't evolve the perfect marriage-counselling course at the drop of a hat.

So far as I know, the only actual course in printed form is that issued by the University of Ottawa's Extension Department. Any clergy may obtain the course and conduct classes. Or individuals may take it by correspondence. To date the course has been requested in the U.S., Europe, Asia and Australia. Last year, the number of courses given in Canada alone, in discussion groups, totalled 3,505.

Individual Protestant ministers have evolved their own marriage-counselling courses. A pioneer—and very successful—Pre-Marital Clinic was conducted from 1945 to 1949 by the Rev. D. B. Macdonald while ministering in a United Church in Saskatoon, Sask. The course was limited to 250 each year; was 2½ hours long, once a week for five weeks. It was based on Sidney E. Goldstein's five bases of marriage (as developed in his "Marriage and Family Counselling"—*McGraw-Hill*)—psychological, legal, economic, physical, ethical—and—spiritual. Lined up as speakers were a medical doctor, a lawyer, a Home Economics teacher at the University, a sexologist specialist at the Normal School, and Dr. R. S. Laycock of the Psychology staff at the University. So interested was Dr. Laycock that he wrote about the experiment for SATURDAY NIGHT.

In Creston, BC — population then 2,000 — the Rev. B. F. Ennals read Dr. Laycock's SATURDAY NIGHT article and promptly organized a similar course. Forty registered. When he moved to New Westminster, he continued course. He believes the chief result is the organization—rather than advancement—of a group's thinking.

In Toronto, the Rev. E. J. Tucker of Anglican St. Mark's West Toronto church started a course in Christian Marriage about four years ago; is conducting another this year, with an average of more than 60 parishioners and their friends attending the five or six lectures. Another course in Christian Family Life has been held annually for married couples.

MR. TUCKER points out most emphatically that he does not feel that marriage counselling courses are the whole answer. They do meet a need and young couples are eager to come. But he believes their real value lies in the revelation of how much there is to Christian marriage and that the priest is, to use a colloquialism, "hep" to the problems. Thus the courses make a contact for later, individual counselling in the quiet of the parish study.

Most of the churches at top level are now taking a hand. The Church of England in Canada seems farthest along with plans. A recent correspondence survey in its dioceses gave an encouraging "go-ahead" signal. Last November, in a three-day National Institute on Marriage Counselling, 26 clergy and laity met with specialists "to think through the implications"; with the result that the

—Ralph Greenhill

ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION: Father Stone of St. Peter's, Toronto, chats with a few of his engaged couples.

*In 1948 (last year for which statistics available) Canadian divorces were 6,881: compared with 1,570 in 1936.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF MARRIAGE

1: **Don't live beyond your income.**
2: **Don't demand that your mate or marriage be perfect.**
3: **Forget the honeymoon complex.**
4: **Don't sacrifice courtesy to familiarity.**
5: **Share all responsibilities.**
6: **Never try to make your partner jealous.**
7: **Don't nurse resentment to avoid a quarrel.**
8: **Keep business irritations out of the home.**
9: **Respect your mate's individuality.**
10: **Eliminate from your mind the possibility of divorce as an "escape clause"; marriage must be regarded as permanent.**

—RABBI ABRAHAM FEINBERG

Anglican Church feels its first step is, not to set up clinics for large groups but to prepare its priesthood to cope with the present problems.

The next move is to have meetings for the clergy at Diocesan level, to help the individual clergy to diagnose —and find answers to—these problems. Already there is a complete "kit" of 25 pamphlets — Canadian, British and U.S.—drawn from the best obtainable on the whole subject of marriage. These have been placed with every rural Dean to be passed around among his clergy.

The United Church of Canada is mid-way through a two-year testing period of a program on "Training for Christian Parenthood." This, of course, includes marriage counselling. A "kit" of pamphlets is already assembled. Now available, too, are two basic libraries ($10 and $25) for purchase by individuals or groups. And the Committee is also working on lines of establishing a National Marriage Guidance Council which, they hope, will work along with other denominations and agencies.

The First Unitarian Congregation of Toronto held a six-lecture Marriage Education Institute last Fall. While slanted to newlyweds, it was open to all. The first meeting drew about 40—from teen-agers to matrons. Lecturer was Dr. J. D. Parks, Organizing Director of the Canadian Mental Health Association.

RABBI FEINBERG is a crusading member of his faith. He says: "The divorce rate among Jews has probably not yet reached the proportion among other segments of the population. Nevertheless, it is on the increase. In order to maintain, so far as that is possible, the traditional stability of the Jewish family, I believe marriage counselling should be projected and given full trial."

Characteristically he started off last fall with a bang—invited Dr. Parks to speak to the Temple's Sisterhood and later jointly to occupy the pulpit at a Friday Evening Service. From the keen and favorable response he is planning further steps to establish a permanent and larger program. Where he leads, other Jewish communities will probably follow.

Neither the Presbyterian Church in Canada nor the Baptist Conference has as yet undertaken a course in marriage counselling. The Presbyterian Church has a handbook on useful marriage information for its clergy but leaves the decision of counselling to its individual ministers.

The University of Ottawa came into the marriage counselling field as the direct result of a movement in Montreal, back in 1938. There, the Young Christian Workers took as their year-theme, the family and marriage preparation. Associated with the YCW's was Father André Guay. The group decided too many young people didn't have the spiritual and intellectual approach necessary in a truly Christian marriage.

The outcome was the much publicized "hundred marriages." These couples received special instruction; were "prepared" for marriage. This was a sort of "showcase" for the YCW but it didn't end there. The YCW's organized conferences, forums, closed retreats for engaged couples. Then they started marriage-preparation courses.

BUT these were available only to those who could attend. Other cities and towns heard about the idea and wanted help. Father Guay was now on the staff of the University of Ottawa and suggested a marriage course. The Extension Department studied the problem and organized its own Marriage Preparation Service, in strict collaboration with the YCW's. After two years of field work and study, the Department published the course now in such extensive use in Roman Catholic centres.

Many ministers give marriage counselling in less formal and more individual ways. Some devote a number of periods with their Young People's groups to such discussions; others, like the Rev. Homer R. Lane of Saskatoon, arrange to meet young couples, privately, three or four times before the wedding, to talk in a friendly informal way about the meaning of marriage.

Even with the churches taking up the idea of marriage counselling, there will probably be no complete uniformity of teaching even within one faith. For individual ministers will tackle the problem according to their own methods and to suit the community they serve. Some may even not fall into line at all. I met one such Presbyterian minister. He told me, with a twinkle, that he used to conduct such courses until he discovered the young people knew more than he did.

So you get both viewpoints. And whether marriage counselling *in toto* is a new education fad or will prove its worth—time alone will tell.

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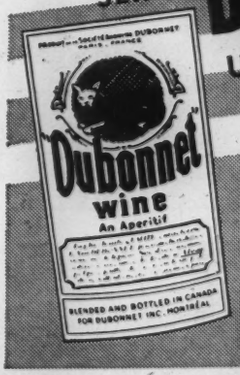

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BERMUDA'S HOTELS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

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THE LEDGELETS. Colony of exquisitely furnished cottages on landscaped hillside. Each cottage has telephone, radio, refrigerator, fireplace. James Thurber wrote his best-selling fairy-tale fantasy "The Thirteen Clocks" while staying here. 20 guests, $12-$16.

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PRINCESS HOTEL AND COTTAGE COLONY. One of largest hotels just outside the city of Hamilton. Completely redecorated. Large outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts, cocktail lounge. Within easy reach of all Bermuda activities, 450 guests, $20-$60.

THE REEFS BEACH CLUB. Cabana colony on Christian's Bay. Cottages located to give utmost privacy have private bath, studio beds, terrace. Private beach. 50 guests. $15.

THE ST. GEORGE HOTEL. On Rose Hill with view of 17th century town of St. George's and harbour. Children looked after and supervised for the whole day by trained staff. Beach for surf bathing. 200 guests, $16.

WATERLOO HOUSE. A guest house five minutes' walk from shops in Hamilton. Guest privileges at Coral Beach Club. 31 guests. $14-$18.

Information concerning private homes open to paying guests may be obtained from the Bermuda News Bureau, 372 Bay Street, Toronto.

LIGHTER SIDE

EVERYONE'S SO WONDERFUL

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MISS A. turned up for lunch in the highest possible spirits and I noticed she was wearing a white arm-band. "Haven't you got one?" she asked. "Oh you should! It's a regular magic carpet!"

"Everyone wants to help," she went on enthusiastically. "Half the time they bring you right up to your door. Everyone's so wonderful. If there's one thing this strike has revealed it's the warm beating heart of a generous community."

"I wouldn't depend on it," I said. "I mean, I wouldn't depend on the warm beating heart of the community as a private motor indefinitely. It's only for a limited mileage under very special conditions."

But Miss A. refused to be dampened. "Take this week," she went on, "I'd been waiting for days for the company to come and pick up my vacuum cleaner for repairs. So I just put it under my arm and presently a big blue Cadillac came along and took me right to the store."

She added after a moment. "You know I've discovered one funny and rather wonderful thing about this strike. The larger the car the bigger the heart of the owner is likely to be."

I WAS a little curious about Miss A's adventures and dropped in to see her a few days later. "Ah, new goldfish!" I said.

"I'll tell you all about that as soon as I finish this letter," she said. She went on writing and after a little put down her pen and sealed her letter.

"It happened that Marjory Frobisher telephoned to say she was leaving for Florida and I could have her goldfish if I could pick them up, she said. I said I'd be up that afternoon. She lives in that new development simply miles outside the city limit, but there wasn't the least difficulty, I got rides all the way. With everyone so kind I didn't anticipate any trouble coming home, so I just put the bowl of goldfish under my arm and started. And almost right away a young man came along in an old Chevrolet and offered me a lift. He looked perfectly respectable, though rather glum I thought, and just to brighten things up I told him how wonderful everyone had been and what a real blessing the strike had turned out to be."

"Did that brighten things up?" I asked, and she shook her head. "He just scowled. So to keep the conversation going I said I thought they ought to arrest the strike leaders and maybe send them up to do useful public work in one of the new weather observation stations in Labrador or somewhere. I said as far as I was concerned I'd rather walk the rest of my life than give in to the strikers. And what do you think? He pulled right up at the side and said in that case perhaps I'd better start walking right away. So I asked him right out if he was in sympathy with the strikers."

"What did he say?" I asked.

Miss A. colored. "He used abusive language. He said, 'You're d, blank, m, n, right I am. I'm a motorman!' what are you looking like that for?"

"Nothing," I said, "only it *is* rather like you, with your principles and a goldfish bowl under your arm to get picked up by a motorman ten miles from home in the middle of a streetcar strike."

"It wasn't under my arm," Miss A. said, "it was on the seat beside me. So I said that since he was a motorman and I was willing to pay my fare and besides didn't recognize the strike I insisted on retaining my rights as a passenger. That was when he opened the door and threw out the goldfish bowl. Fortunately it landed in a snowbank and some very kind people came along and helped me collect the goldfish and afterwards drove me home."

"In a Cadillac?" I asked.

"In a Buick," Miss A. said coldly.

When I got up to go she said she would go down with me to post her letter. It was a complaint to the Transportation Commission, she explained, about the abusive behavior of their employee. She was still standing by the curb as we parted. "But aren't you going to post your letter?" I asked and then noticed she was wearing her white arm-band. "And walk all that way up to the corner!" Miss A. said in astonishment.

Theatre Call-Board

Jan. 28: "With Tongue in Cheek" by Simcoe Little Theatre.

Jan. 30: "Widgers' Way" by Gwen Pharis Ringwood, Studio Theatre, U of Alberta.

Feb. 3: "Years Ago" by Masquers of North Vancouver.

Feb. 4: "Charley's Aunt" by International Players, in Toronto.

Feb. 4: "The Importance of Being Earnest" by Halifax Theatre-in-the-Round.

Feb. 6: "Jupiter Laughs" by West Vancouver Little Theatre Guild.

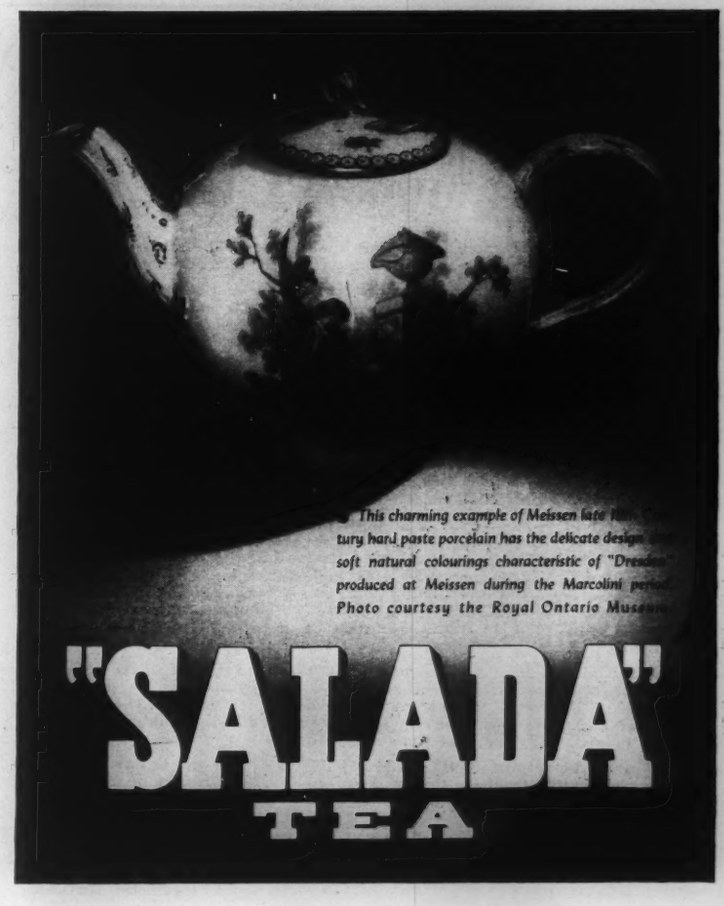
Feb. 13: "The Torch Bearers" by Queen's Drama Guild, Kingston, Ont.

Feb. 18: "The Importance of Being Earnest" by International Players, in Toronto.

Feb. 22: "Socrates" by Lister Sinclair, Jupiter Theatre, Toronto.

Feb. 22: "Richard II" by Hart House Theatre, U of Toronto.

Feb. 28: "The Sole Heir" by London Little Theatre, Ont.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CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Toronto, Canada, January 23, 1952.

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors present herewith a statement of the affairs and financial position of your Company for the fiscal year ended October 31st, 1951.

OPERATIONS—In the year in review sales by your subsidiaries of brewery products were at an all time record volume in Canada and again increased very substantially in the United States of America. Brands of your Company are now sold in every province and territory of Canada, nationally in the United States, and enjoy popularity in many overseas export markets. Victory Mills Limited sold its maximum output of malt and its sales of soybean oil, soybean meal, and processed brewery by-products were the highest in its history. Your controlled subsidiary, Dominion Malting Company Limited, also enjoyed a successful year and operated at capacity.

It is interesting to note that your Company is the only major brewing concern in North America that is self-sufficient in the production of malt, the major ingredient in ale, beer, and stout, and thus is assured of an adequate supply of malt of high quality at all times.

PROFITS—The volume of sales heretofore described represented a value of $123,102,520 which compares with $100,374,419 in the previous year. Profits after all charges except income taxes increased to $11,331,846 from $9,165,662. After provision for income taxes at the higher prevailing rates net profits available for dividends increased only slightly and amount to $5,234,333 or $2.25 per share on each of the 2,325,455 shares which were outstanding at the end of the year, versus $5,068,342 or $2.30 per share on the 2,200,000 shares outstanding a year ago.

BALANCE SHEET—The net working capital at the end of the year stood at $14,508,933, an increase of $2,365,333. The issuance during the year of $12,500,000 of 4½% ten year convertible debentures, and of 125,455 common shares in connection with the acquisition of shares of National Breweries Limited and Brewing Corporation of America, is reflected in the balance sheet.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION—For years the Research Division has contributed notably to the success of the Company in spite of the handicap of inadequate physical facilities. The new premises to house the research and control laboratories were completed, fully equipped and occupied during the year. It is believed that no other brewing concern in Canada has laboratories approaching the standard of excellence of those that this Company now has the good fortune to possess.

To meet increased demand a further expansion of the capacity of the O'Keefe's Simcoe Street plant in Toronto is now being made. This consists of a new brewhouse and additions to the fermentation and storage cellars.

For several years sales of your Company have been expanding in the Province of Quebec, where a storage and bottling plant has been operated. Whereas it had been planned to construct a brewery in the Montreal area, this became impossible due to the difficulties of building at the present time. Accordingly, an important investment has been made in the shares of National Breweries Limited, the plants of which company are all situated in the Province of Quebec, in the belief that such an association will inure to the benefit of both companies. Following a decision of the directors of National Breweries Limited to sell the Frontenac brewery in Montreal, your Company purchased that plant and will renovate it with a view to commencing production early in 1953.

DIVIDENDS—Shares ranking for dividends throughout the entire year received $1.50 per share. Dividends paid amounted to $3,398,098 or 64.9% of net profits.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE—Sales to date in the first quarter of the new fiscal year are substantially higher than a year ago. Current profit margins are, however, quite unsatisfactory due to the high level of excise, sales and income taxes; increased cost of ingredients, other supplies and wages. Your Management is striving to operate as economically as possible.

Beer, in common with tobacco, is unduly heavily taxed. It is hoped that some relief from excessive taxation will be granted to the industry in the not too distant future.

Your Directors gratefully acknowledge the loyalty, co-operation and support of all employees.

On behalf of the **Board of Directors.**

E. P. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

G. M. BLACK, Jr., *President.*

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT THE 31st OCTOBER, 1951

(Stated in Canadian Funds)

ASSETS

		31st October 1951	31st October 1950
Current Assets			
Cash	$ 5,251,860		
Investment in marketable securities at cost (Quoted market value $924,843)	897,160		
Accounts receivable less allowance for doubtful accounts	3,254,397		
Refundable portion of excess profits tax due 31st March, 1952	148,290		
Inventories	13,160,676		
Prepaid expenses	735,366		
Total Current Assets		$23,447,749	$18,815,492
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		—	148,290
Investments in Other Companies at cost			
Listed shares of other brewing companies	7,661,888		
Subsidiary not consolidated			
Dominion Malting Company Limited	2,123,616		
Other shares and advances	1,289,854		
		11,075,358	5,105,831
Fixed Assets			
Land	2,403,856		
Buildings	25,181,711		
Plant and equipment	28,541,263		
	53,722,974		
Less: Accumulated provision for depreciation	19,066,233		
		37,660,597	32,985,150
Real Estate and Sundry Investments at cost less reserve		2,332,542	1,409,529
Deferred Charges			
Debenture discount and expenses less amortization	853,762		
Sundry	315,703		
		1,169,465	371,817
Premium Paid upon acquisition of brewing subsidiaries since the 31st October, 1943, less amortization		3,085,975	3,194,422
		$78,171,686	$62,030,531

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

		31st October 1951	31st October 1950
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued	$ 5,712,090		
Provision for income taxes	3,226,726		
Total Current Liabilities		$ 8,938,816	$ 6,671,892
Debentures and Notes Payable			
3% and 3½% Notes of a United States subsidiary	3,118,750		
Debentures secured by first mortgage			
Authorized and issued: $15,000,000 of which $2,500,000 have been redeemed			
Outstanding:			
3% Serial debentures	1,500,000		
3½% Sinking fund debentures	6,500,000		
4% Sinking fund debentures	4,500,000		
4½% 10-Year Convertible sinking fund debentures	12,500,000		
		28,118,750	16,910,000
Provision for Refund of customer's container deposits of United States subsidiaries		—	710,358
Minority Interest in a United States subsidiary		140,524	717,187
Capital and Surplus			
Capital Stock—authorized 3,500,000 common shares of no par value of which 2,335,455 shares are issued and outstanding	22,567,590		
Capital Surplus—Unchanged during the year	1,726,565		
Earned Surplus	16,679,641		
		40,973,796	37,021,094
		$78,171,686	$62,030,531

Approved on behalf of the Board,

E. P. Taylor, Director.

G. M. Black, Jr., Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Breweries Limited.

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Breweries Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies for the year ended the 31st October, 1951. In connection therewith, we tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and made a general review of accounting methods, and of the Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year. In our opinion, generally accepted accounting principles have been applied consistently during the year with the exception that on the 1st October, 1950 a United States subsidiary changed its basis of accounting for containers, as outlined in Note 9 of the Notes to Financial Statements, which we approve.

The accounts of Brewing Corporation of America included in the accompanying statements have been examined and reported upon by other independent accountants.

Based upon our examination and the report of other accountants referred to above, we report that all our requirements as auditors have been compiled with and that, in our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts supplemented by the Explanatory Notes 1 to 9 appended thereto, are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of Canadian Breweries Limited and its subsidiary companies as at the 31st October, 1951 and the results of operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario.
27th December, 1951.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

Balance at credit the 1st November, 1950	$14,843,406
Net income for the year ended the 31st October, 1951	5,234,333
	20,077,739
Dividends paid	3,398,098
Balance at credit the 31st October, 1951	$16,679,641

NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE

BACK IN THE NEWS is the *Haida*. Readers will remember the 1947 account of the wartime exploits of this Tribal Class destroyer in WILLIAM SLATER'S book, "Haida." Now comes the news that LT.-CMDR. J. DUNN LANTIER has been appointed to its command. This 35-year-old Montrealer was twice torpedoed during World War II, first on HMCS *Ottawa* and later on the *Athabaskan* when he was picked up off the French coast and held a prisoner-of-war until 1945. The *Haida* is undergoing a conversion-refit job; will be ready for service in February.

■ February also brings another job for another man-in-the-news. He's PTE. KENNETH BARWISE of Vancouver, recent winner of the Military Medal, and now at home on rotation leave from Korea. Come February he begins paratroop training. This will be his third change. Formerly he was with the merchant navy.

■ And the navy had a hand in the other Military Cross — awarded to LT. EDWARD J. MASTRONARDI of Toronto. Lt. Mastronardi was a naval-telegraphist in World War II; now is serving with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment. He was decorated by Defence Minister BROOKE CLAXTON on his visit to troops in Korea.

HONORS: JEAN BEIQUE, Montreal civil engineer and a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal Real Estate Board, and *La Chambre de Commerce*, has been elected a member of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers.

■ Two Ontario men have been awarded British Empire Cancer Campaign exchange fellowships. Welland-born DR. M. M. DARTE has been conducting research in leukemia at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children; Hamilton-born ARTHUR F. HOLLOWAY is a medical physicist at Queen's University, working with the 70-million-volt synchrotron X-ray equipment.

■ L. C. TOMBS of Montreal was honored recently in Paris at the World Congress of the American Society of Travel Agents when he was elected ASTA Vice-President.

■ PROFESSOR O. F. DENSTEDT, McGill University biochemist and researcher, was elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, the fourth oldest scientific society in the U.S. A native of Blyth, Ont., Professor Denstedt graduated from the University of Manitoba and took his PhD in biochemistry at McGill.

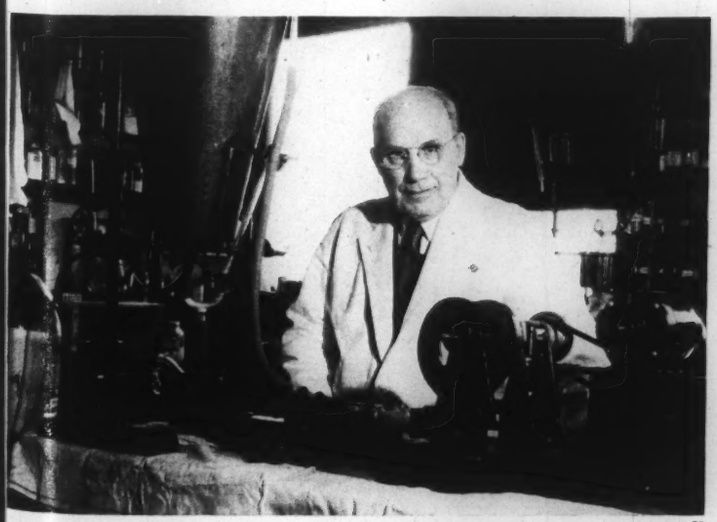
■ Managing Director of Canadian Pacific Steamships, ALLEN C. MACDONALD, of Montreal and a former Winnipegger, is on loan to the Department of Defence Production at Ottawa.

■ President of the Saskatchewan Law Society is EMMETT HALL of Saskatoon. And President of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities is REEVE OSWALD MCKAY of Whitehead municipality.

■ PETER DONAT of Kentville, NS, and a nephew of actor Robert Donat, is touring Texas with Margo Jones's Theatre '51. Donat took an interest in dramatics at Acadia University; toured NS in the summer of 1950 with the Nova Scotia Players and then went to Yale Drama School.

■ New President of the Canadian Infantry Association is BRIG. J. E. ANDERSON of Fredericton.

■ Saskatchewan is honoring her war dead in a unique and permanent way. The names of hitherto unnamed locations, as lakes, islands, bays, etc., in Saskatchewan's northland will be named after servicemen who gave their lives in World War II.



—CP

HEART-LUNG MACHINE: Two units of the mechanical heart and lung perfected by Dr. R. A. Waud, head of Pharmacology Department, University of Western Ontario, London. Heart is mounted, right, on board; vertical unit at left is lung.

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